HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,241—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Sunday, 7 a.m.				
31st July	BENGAL	1656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under th Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Gnionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,576	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some case, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregorj, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	29th July 1904
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,588	30th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 5th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
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STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 28th July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH.	2036	Ahrens	30th July 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG	2035	Ihle	29th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2834	Puns	8th Sept 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS!

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—
"MULETA" Principes
$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
$3^{3}/_{4}$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India.—TREACHER AND Co., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, harmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of bad blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., containing observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE REVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAROBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, and The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Sold by Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. III.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts, Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin
is obtained and maintained by using
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.
Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE HENRY DALLAS COMPANY.

25 ARTISTES 25

The Company has been considerably augmented and has met with phenominal success during the China Tour.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 30TH JULY,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON,
First Appearance of
Mr. JAMIE DALLAS, as "PINEAPPLE,"
AND
Miss DOLLY VARDEN,
THE CELEBRATED DANCER
just arrived from England.

Miss AMY BAILEY
AND
Mr. PERCY HAYDEN,
Will introduce the real
AMERICAN CAKE WALK
for the first time in Bombay.
Miss ERNESTINE WALTER
LEADING SOPRANO from the CARL ROSA, D'OYLY CARTE and BEN GREET COMPANIES.
Miss BLANCHE GARBETTE,
The Talented Young Violinist.

ADMISSION Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TOM LIDDIARDS'
NEW AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS.
Coming! Coming!! Arriving!!!
Per s. s. CHUSAN, August 1st Bombay.
Grand Opening Performances.
August 4th, THURSDAY AND August 5th, FRIDAY.
LATEST NOVELTIES
FROM
AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.
Cleverest Combination
of
Vaudville and Variety Artistes
that have ever visited and performed in the East.
See further announcements for programme. Plan will be opened on August 1st at Seymour Dove's Music Warehouse.
Full Orchestra of 20 Performers.
T. J. MEADE,
Manager.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24TH, 26TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 22nd July, 1904.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Monday, the 29th August, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1904.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows :—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	„ 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen	„ 1
CHILD	„ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY or Child	As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first, and top floors of the Stand. TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.
NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.
SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghaudy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED by an old established firm of Merchants an active HINDU or PARSI CLERK having a thorough knowledge of the business in Manchester Goods. One who can influence indents will be preferred. Address No. "1178J," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

LEPROSY.—A DEFINITE CURE by a Physician who cured himself and all Lepers treated with his own remedy. Treatment by correspondence addressed to Dr. BRINTON, 74 Rue des Martyrs, in Paris.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc., without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Meadows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit "Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Hoyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nipon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the B B & C I Railway, Old Cotton Goods Shed, at Colaba, on account of whom it may concern—

Ex s s Kaveri.

633 bales cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

One travelling cantin, one Saharanpore made screen, one D, B, C, F, gun, and one lot of valuable books, such as Glimpses of India, Glimpses of the Nizam's Dominions, America's Wonderlands, The Magic City, The Famous paintings of the world, The beautiful Paris, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay water mare, 5 years, 15-2 hands, showy, stylish and quiet in harness, believed also in saddle, but not tried by present owner, recent Vets. certificate, reason for selling owner leaving.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S STABLES, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of old horse-shoes, cast iron car washers, car axles, leather pieces, candle dust, horse-shoe nails, iron chair, rasps and files, gunny bags, empty kerosine tins, car springs picks, files, papers, bottles, horse hair, iron buffers with rubber, iron castings, stable lamps, etc,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Hyderabad Nawab, the following very valuable Jewellery—

1 large ruby ring set with diamonds
1 flat diamond (very white), set with brilliants
1 diamond ring
2 very valuable diamond and ruby broach
2 very valuable diamond and emerald broach
1 very valuable pearl tiara set with diamonds
1 pair of valuable "Jeerwalis" set with pearls and diamonds
1 pair of "largak" set with very valuable white pearls and very valuable diamonds
1 necklace of 466 very valuable white round pearls with very valuable 15 emeralds
1 necklace of 477 very valuable white round pearls with 2 large pearls and one emerald.
6 large loose pearls (white)
1 emerald "goswalla"
4 emerald beads
1 emerald bead of very good colour
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES,
(bungalows with outhouses) at Grant Road
Cross Lane and at Ahmedabad.

On SATURDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Haji Esmail Haji Aliana and on account and risk of the mortgagors Abdul Manan bin Ali Hoosein Hanyan, Badrunissa, widow of Ali Hoosein Hanyan, Adam bin Ali Hoosein Hanyan, and Sabicha, daughter of Ali Hoosein Hanyan, the last two being minors by their guardian, the said Badrunissa, the following properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Grant Road Cross Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhoolleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 484 and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 116, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and ninety-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by Grant Road Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the ground of Nagoo Ashuma, on or towards the north by the ground of Jamasjee Ratanji, and on or towards the south by the ground of Shree Venkutty Sivcaram Gopaldas, together with all sorts of trees and plants standing and growing thereon together with also all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, orchards, backside, commonshedges, ditches, ways, waters, watercourses, cook-room, privies, rights, easements and advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore held, used or enjoyed.

On MONDAY, the 15th proximo, at Our Rooms in Bombay, at 4-30 p. m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being in District and Subdistrict of Ahmedabad, at Ahmedabad, at Kalupar in Baloochawad, in Konkowad a Pol, to west of the passage to the pol with the entrance on the east side and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the east partly by the entrance to the house and beyond that by the otta and a well and beyond that by a passage and partly by the wall of the house of Seth Abdool Latiff valad Mahomed Habib Shariff, which is common to the said property, on or towards the West partly by the eaves overlooking the property of Kadia Gopal Harjiwan and partly by the walls of the houses of Kadia Bhagir Ranchod and others, on or towards the North by a Public Road leading from Baloochawad to Premdarwaja, there being two doors of the above mentioned house opening into the road, one on the South by the partition wall of the house of Pranshuk Kalliandas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 29th July, 1904.

BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fera House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffonier, marble top table and teapoys, bedsteads, almirahs, clothes press, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery, plateware, pictures, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, etc. the property of A. SYDNEY SMITH, Esq. proceeded up-country.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Byculla, Jacob Circle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, inlaid plush, cabinet, marble top table, bedsteads, almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamp, carpets, etc, the property of D HEMSWORTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly Kala Chowkey Road, next to Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co's Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, inlaid plush, cabinet, marble top table, bedsteads, almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamp, carpets, etc, the property of D HEMSWORTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, a their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, Wimbridge made almyrah and bedstead, cupboards, iron safe, folding cots, new perambulators, baba cot, book case, 12 large size pictures in frames.

1 Club soda machine of 3 bottles, complete.

A collection of valuable books, such as Glimpses of India Nizam's Famous Painting, Magic City, Glory of South Africa, Beautiful Paris, Columbus and Columbia, Royal photograph gallery, World's Encyclopaedia, bundles of tent kanat and pole.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers
1 handsome light victoria
1 second hand victoria
1 French polished office shigram,
1 circular glass fronted brougham
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

AUCTION SALE OF 155 CASES WHITE JACCONETS, NANSOOKHS AND MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thacker Hemraj Jeram and on account and at the risk of sha Ruschordas Tulsidchand.

2 cases each 150 pieces jaconets, 30 ins. 15 yds. No. 1 to 3 Os.
2 cases each 150 pieces jacconets, 30 ins, 20 yds Nos, 2 to 4 Cs.
115 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins. 18 yds. No. two to four 7s
30 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins. 13 yds. Nos. two to four 7s
6 cases each 150 pieces mulls, 32 ins. 18 yds, Nos, 4453, to 4463.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited,)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 1.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY,
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000
HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Mombasa.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 400,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.
RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6	months	4	per cent. p. a.
„ 12	„	5	„ p. a.
„ 2	years	5½	„ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.
Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.
For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	... ...	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on the approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH :
10, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Thursday:—Another general fall of pressure has taken place. The fall has been brisk to rapid in Upper India, and on the Burma Coast slight, to brisk elsewhere. Pressure is in considerable to large defect in the North-west Frontier Province and North and West Punjab, and in slight to moderate excess in Central Provinces. Pressure is still low in North Behar. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Behar, light to heavy in Bengal, light to moderate in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, hills and submontaine districts, Punjab and Burma coast, and a few scattered showers elsewhere. Jalpaiguri reports a fall of 5 inches, Patna 3 1-2, Purnea, Darjeeling; Gorakhpur 3; Tavoy, Saugor Island, Gaya, Ranikhet 2 1-2; Darbhanga, Rawalpindi, Murree, Lucknow, Hazaribagh 2, Dhubri, Bareilly, Simla, Madura and Moulmein 1 1-2; Dinajpur, Dehra Dun 1 inch. The temperature of the past day was in defect in North-east India, United Provieces and at the foot of the Kashmir, Himalayas, but continued in considerable excess in the Central Punjab, Winds are irregular at the head of the Bay and rain probably will decrease in Assam and Bengal, during the next 24 hours. Light to moderate rain is likely in Behar, United Provinces and Burma Coast, Light rain in Chota Nagpur hills, Submontaine districts of the Punjab and the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, Captain A. E. G. Tipper, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi reports having experienced heavy monsoon weather. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Haidari, Captain H. Fruin-Hill, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Jeddah, encountered strong monsoon, and high sea to longitude 60 degree East, thence to port fresh to moderate monsoon and fine weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally: Cotton healthy, Gingelly sowings very small owing to absence of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 27.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 13-16	= — 5-8
2 do. Reduced	87 1-2	= — 1-2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£5 3-4	= — 1-4

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-4	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'26	= + 1-3
Berlin "	20'46 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'88	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent = do
6 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent = do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent = do
6 mo nths' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent = do

INTERNAL—

Day to day loans	3	per cent = + 1-4
7 day market loans	3	per cent = unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 25'30	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3'33	do	Bombay
Rs. 3'50	do	Madras

Rs. 37'30 At 1s. 4 1.
Minimum rate received '06 per cent. Average rate 16'01.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2'70	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. nil	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 2'70 At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received '03 per cent. Average rate 16'03.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 40,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 A.-S. buyers
Brown 31 1-4 A.-S., buyers } steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 36 3-4 S. O. buyers, quiet
COTTON—
Cotton in New York, 7 3-4.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 25 6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 25 3
Tone—firm and more enquiry.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6'08 unchgd. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5'79	5'66	5'49
+4	+4	+4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'29	5'26	5'23
+5	+5	+5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5'22	5'22	5'23
+5	+5	+5

Receipts at U. S. Ports 4,000
Do. last year 200
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—

Spot	10'70	unchgd
Futures, month of July	10'25	+ 5
Do. do. December	9'64	+ 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-2 — 1-16	
Futures, month of Sept.	9'73	+ 1
Do. do. Dec.	9'45	+ 2
Tone at close	irregular	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 27th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,494 bales.
Wheat	27,206 cwts.
Linseed	19,843 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,779 "
Gingellyseed	332 "
Poppyseed	5,839 "
Groundnuts	330 "
Castorseed	1,753 "
Rice	1,483 "
Myrabolams	11 "
Cottonseed	4,841 "
Mowrahseed	16,931 "
Gram	499 "
Jowar	3,652 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Exchange—Tone firm

Bank T.T.	1-4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 to 1-4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone. Steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-13
1st Settlement 1st August	" 98-12
2nd do 31st do	" 98 8

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 23rd April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 5 0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3 0	5 to 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 0	

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 3 0

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 24 8 0 to 25 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone. steady.
Pissi 91 per cent. ..... Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		dull.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do	2,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5'17	5'61	5'38
—2	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'27	5'24	5'21
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'20	5'20	5'21
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady and unchanged.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 16th July to 22nd July :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	16
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	...
Native States coin	...
Total	16
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	8
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	8
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	1
Government Bullion	95
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	2
Total	98

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of Gold purchased Silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

FOR infinitude in variety, Gen. de Gallifet might give points to Cleopatra. Whether infusing his own spirit into the "braves gens," or shooting a communist, dawdling with Court dames or dishing a reporter, he has always a new "mot." His latest is with the reporters. He was apprehensive that the recent scene in the Chamber, respecting the Dantriche incident, might bring a swarm of interviewers about his ears, so he strategically evacuated Paris, leaving the following genial note with his lodge-keeper: "To Inquisitive Reporters.—Sir,—We live among rogues of all sorts. The Press is their Barnum, and the public pays the piper. One point is enough.—GEN. GALLIFET." There's "go" in the old soldier yet.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DODSON—July 19, at the General Hospital, Madras of Bright's disease, James Dodson, formerly of Ely, Cambs. and for 30 years a resident of Bellary, in his 69th year.

RYLANDS—July 21, at San Thome, Mylapore, of diarrhœa, Norman Michael Rylands, Assistant Surgeon, late of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department, aged 41 years.

SMALL—July 25, at the General Hospital, Madras, John William Herbert, eldest son of J B Small, District Board Engineer, Chingleput, aged 21 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 0-3m., 0-39a. Low water, 5-43m., 6-34a.
Bombay Ratepayers' Association, special meeting, Town Hall, 5 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, farewell appearance of Miss Dagmar and Miss Sherar, 9-30 p. m.

AN ARRIVAL FROM ZANZIBAR.—Dhanji Goculdas, aged 22 years, son of Goculdas Madhowji residing in Serang Street, arrived in Bombay by a steamer from Zanzibar on the 18th instant. He was some what deranged in mind and has not been seen again since he left the docks that day.

KNOCKED DOWN INTO THE HOLD.—An accident occurred on the s. s. Bengal on Wednesday, when Subedar Nasrudin, employed on the ship, while lying on the 'tween decks was struck by a piece of stone ballast which was being lowered into the hold, and was knocked down into the hold. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

ACCIDENT IN A COTTON PRESS.—At the Hiramanek Press, Colaba, on Wednesday Gopal Govind, one of the workmen employed in the press, sustained a fracture of his right leg by one of the cotton bales, which he was engaged in stacking along with other workmen, falling on him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p. m. to-morrow; a specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 2nd and 3rd proximo respectively.

SUICIDE BY A SICK MAN.—Mr. J.M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry yesterday morning relative to the cause of death of Narayen Bhikhaji aged 60, a toddy drawer, who had committed suicide by drowning himself in Mastan Tank, Bellasis Road. Narayen had been ailing for sometime past, and was tired of his life. On seeing him jump into the tank, Edalji Shapurji, a turner, jumped after him, and dived into the water several times to get hold of him. Eventually, he succeeded in bringing out the body, but life was found to be extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day, (weather permitting.)

Lancers	Star and Stripes	Karoly Klay
Overture	Paragraph III	Suppe
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Golden Sparks	Brewer
Selection	The Gipsy Baron	Strauss
American Sketch	Way Down in Tennessee	Knowles
Valse	Diana	Kirby

A FEMALE CHEAT.—At the Mazagon Police Court Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Jani, a Hindoo woman, with cheating four different persons in respect of gold ornaments, called "putlees," (thin round gold pieces) valued at Rs. 110. The evidence showed that in the course of the last seven months, the accused borrowed necklaces of "putlees" from her female friends and taking them to a goldsmith got some of the "putlees" removed and then returned the necklaces to their respective owners in an incomplete state, Her fraud was discovered and she was arrested. The "putlees" were recovered from a Marwari to whom she had sold them. She pleaded guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. She was also charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing two more such frauds in respect of "putlees" valued at Rs. 75, and was sentenced to an additional term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATHANS AND BUTCHERS AT ISSUE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case which Nura Juma and six other Pathans and Currim Santan and six other butchers were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting, Superintendent Stanford appeared to prosecute and Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the Pathans, and Mr. Smetham, solicitor, and Mr. Kapadia pleader defended the butchers. At the outset his Worship gave his decision on the question of framing charges against the accused. The Magistrate remarked that he did not find sufficient evidence to frame any charge against the last eight accused, the butchers. The evidence before the Court showed that they acted in self defence only. His Worship did not think that the eighth accused struck the first accused first. The butchers tried to remonstrate with the Pathans. There was not a scrap of evidence to show that they had any common object to join the unlawful assembly. His Worship, therefore, discharged the butchers. As to the Pathans the Magistrate framed a charge of rioting with deadly weapons against the second, third and fourth accused, and of rioting against the rest of them. Some further evidence was recorded and the case was adjourned.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.—The officers and staff of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, salesmen, merchants, and a large number of mill hands assembled on the premises of the latter mill last evening to present an address to Mr. Robert Wood, the manager of the two mills on his approaching departure for England. The premises were decorated with banners and festoons of leaves and flowers and wore a festive appearance, most of those present being attended with a desire to honour their superior officer for the kind treatment they had received at his hands. The address which was presented to Mr. Wood, encased in an elegant casket, referred to the "conspicuous ability, cool-headedness and tolerance" with which, during the last five years, he had discharged the duties of his arduous and responsible position as manager to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. For the unvarying courtesy and kindness which he had extended to one and all, they tendered him their heartfelt thanks. The maintenance of such relations between not only the European and native heads of departments, but all the workmen in general had, it was remarked, earned for Mr. Wood the sympathy and good will of all. Mr. Wood in accepting the address and a number of silver articles, made an appropriate reply; and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and attar.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

A Racquet tournament will be held at Poona during the race week from 21st to 27th September 1904. It will be open to all India.

EVENTS.

(a) Open Doubles no entrance fee
(b) Open Singles : Rs 5 entrance fee
(c) Handicap Doubles Rs 5 entrance fee
(d) Handicap Singles Rs 5 entrance fee
(e) Mixed Doubles Rs 5 entrance fee
(f) Racquet markers Singles ; no entrance fee

CONDITIONS.

(a) £ 25 challenge cup given and not to be removed from the Club of Western India—to be competed for by pairs and these pairs to be representative :
i Of all Staff Officers located in one Station of any Regiment, Battalion, Corps or Department, or
ii Of any recognised Gymkhana or Club in India
(b) (c) (d) Cups will be presented to the winners.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Dyspepsia, Jaundice. These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to ensure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climate and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed, a cure will soon follow.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO DR. CHOKSY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding, for orders, an application from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Special Assistant Health Officer, for special leave on full pay for a period of three months. The Commissioner stated that as Dr. Choksy returned from three months' privilege leave only on the 18th October last he was not at present entitled to any more leave of that sort. Under the regulations framed by the Corporation respecting the grant of special leave and the payment of special allowances to Municipal officers employed on duties connected with plague, Dr. Choksy enjoyed extra privilege leave for a period of one month and twenty-five days. These regulations were revoked by the Corporation under their resolution of 22nd May 1902, and even if these were still in force, Dr. Choksy's request, could not be complied with as the special concessions were subject to the condition that they could be availed of only once. The Commissioner had, however, sanctioned three months' sick leave to Dr. Choksy on medical certificate, as full pay was not admissible under the existing rules and sent his application on to the Corporation as requested by him.

In connection with this application the Executive Health Officer has remarked as under :—"While concurring with the opinion of the Medical Examiner that leave of absence is necessary after an attack of plague, I cannot . . give an opinion as to whether full pay should be allowed. This is a matter for the discretion of the Corporation, who by exercising their discretion in favour of Dr. Choksy's application, would be making a gracious concession towards an officer whose work in the Plague Hospitals is so well known. Under the circumstances it is for the Corporation to decide the matter."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji proposed that approval be given to special leave on full pay for a period of three months being granted to Dr. Choksy.

Dr. Batlivalla seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

BUST OF DR. BLANEY.

The following letter to the President from Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas and Mr. George Lund, dated the 29th June last was considered:—"At a meeting of the subscribers to the Blaney Fund held on the 15th June presided over by Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas it was resolved to utilise the surplus of the Fund in purchasing a bust of the late Doctor to be offered to the Corporation to be placed in the Corporation Hall and Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas and Mr. George Lund were deputed to make the necessary arrangements with yourself. Will you therefore be good enough to place the matter on the agenda paper of an early meeting in order to secure the sanction of the Corporation for the purpose which we feel sure the members will agree to, considering the singular services Dr. Blaney has so frequently rendered to this City for decades past."

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the bust be accepted and placed in the Municipal Hall.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Corporation considered Government Resolution in the General Department (Plague) on the subject of continuing treatment with, and recording observations on Professor Lustig's serum.

The Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory in his letter to Government dated the 22nd September 1900, on the subject thus concludes :—I have attempted to study upon the above lines the facts available in reference to Dr. Lustig's patients, and I have collected a considerable amount of information on them, but owing to the circumstances already mentioned, I could come for the present only to approximate conclusions which are as follows :—(a) To some, possibly only small, extent in the observations made in the Arthur Road Hospital the 486 cases that fell to the group taken for the serum treatment, when studied from some of the above points of view, were, from the commencement, in a less dangerous condition than those who were left for the ordinary treatment. Owing to incomplete data I was unable to find out the accurate extent to which this difference was operative, and can only state what I gathered from the officers concerned—that this difference could, in their estimation, account only for some 1 to 2 per cent. of their success, which would bring down the apparent gain obtained by the treatment from over 11 per cent. as mentioned above to somewhat below 10 per cent. It seems to me admissible that this estimate may be correct. (b) The above circumstances would show that the course of the operations in question the plan was not followed of disposing the elements of experiments in such a way as to have all unavoidable errors bearing against the treatment. There remains, therefore, room for doubt lest, apart from the factors that have been taken into account, an i for which a reduction in apparent success must be allowed, there were perhaps others not, or not yet, perceptible, which may be responsible for another portion of it. (c) The difference in the total mortality of the two groups is too small, however, to permit of a substantial margin being made for unknown mistake. (d) Notwithstanding the above, I am inclined to believe, from what I could see so far, that there is the possibility of a certain reduction of mortality having been real and attributable to the serum, though I could not, from the facts at my disposal gather any certainty on this point. (e) Considering the importance of the question, I would submit for consideration of Government the desirability of suspending their decision as to the withdrawal of the subsidy to these experiments, and of requesting the Municipal Commissioner to submit a full report on the group of patients on which the serum was treated by the so-called alternate method, as well as to lend the Arthur Road Hospital documents, viz., clinical charts and sheets referring to those patients, to this office for analysis.

The Special Medical Officer, Plague Operations, Bombay Presidency in the course of his report to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay states: "It will be seen from the report that the mortality in the serum group was 0·4 per cent. higher than in the control group, and that careful observation failed to show that any clinical advantage accrued from the use of the serum, excepting the fact that the average duration of fatal cases in the serum group exceeded that in the control group by one day and six hours. This however is accounted for by the fact that three fatal cases in the serum group lived for a very unusually long period, thus raising the average duration of the fatal cases and making the advantage only apparent."

The Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory in his letter to Government, dated the 4th April 1904, after going through a concise analysis of a set of observations on the effect of the Lustig serum treatment of plague, stated: "It was expected that the favourable effect of a serum injection would manifest itself in an immediate or early reduction of the fever temperature. In a number of cases this expectation was not fulfilled; in a large number of others the temperature began to go down after admission to hospital, also without any serum injection; but when we compare the proportions we find a favourable difference attributable to the serum, but perhaps partially also to the better quality of the serum cases. This initial favourable effect of the serum was unfortunately not maintained, for when we consider the temperature chart throughout the patients' illness we do not find that the fever left the treated cases sooner than the controls (Table VIII), or that in the recovery cases the normal temperature was reached sooner by the serum cases than by the controls. A certain amount of paradoxical result is observed throughout many of the facts recorded. Thus, for instance, femoral buboes gave to the controls a mortality of 79·74 per 5cent.; serum would seem to have reduced it to 5·05 per cent. Cervical glands appear somewhat less fatal; still the serum was much less "successful" in their case, the serum cases having had a mortality of 73·52 per cent. Considering that the cost of the serum comes to something like Rs. 60 per patient treated (not patient saved), the results obtained so far from the Lustig, Terni and Brazil sera (vide my report to you, No. D.-555 of 10th ultimo) are not favourable to a general adoption of the treatment.

The Government in their resolution on the subject stated that the results hardly seem to justify a continuance of treatment with Professor Lustig's serum.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that the Government Resolution be recorded.—This was agreed to.

HORNBY ROAD SCHEME.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust's notification in respect of a street scheme on the Hornby Road Estate. The Committee in their report stated that after careful consideration they were of opinion that there was nothing in the scheme requiring a representation to Government under section 27 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act. The Corporation might however express a hope that proper and full provision for drainage was made in the scheme.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban the report was adopted and it was further resolved that Government be informed that the Corporation had no representation to make in respect of the scheme, beyond expressing a hope that proper and full provision for drainage was made.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Corporation adopted the report of their Committee on the City Improvement Trust's scheme for Police accommodation at Duncan Road. The Committee stated that as it was a small scheme they saw nothing in it requiring a representation to Government.

BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. T. W. Cuffe moved that the Commissioner be asked to report as to the cost of widening all or a portion of the Khote footpath at Chowpathy. He said owing to the divided jurisdiction Bombay did not possess a single marine promenade accessible to the public. A large number of citizens was attracted to the Chowpathy foreshore every evening and any one who visited the place must have noticed hundreds of people sitting on the rocks owing to the want of accommodation on the footpath. Though the Municipality had to perform several obligatory duties, he did not think they were less responsible in the matter of providing marine promenade for those who visited the foreshore, in fine weather one would notice the whole length of the road from Churney Road to the foot of the Chowpathy hill had a long line of carriages parked and the enormous number of people struggling on the six feet footpath that was hardly creditable to a city like Bombay. The Corporation had under the Act to provde drainage, roads, light, water, and various other things, but he thought they might also do, like other Corporations of less important towns had done, for the betterment of that foreshore. The expense of improving the footpath would not be very great. It might be carried out in detachment from year to year until it was completed.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola seconded the proposition. He said the Corporation had already recognised the necessity of improving the state of things at Chowpatty by providing more benches and widening the footpath.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil said the Chowpatty Road was so narrow that the footpath could not be extended on that side. The only alternative therefore was to extend it on the foreshore side, but there again there would be a question of divided responsibility. If they undertook to reclaim the foreshore for the purpose of widening the footpath in that direction the expenditure would be enormous. They had already spent something like twenty four thousand rupees for widening the footpath and providing benches.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhuramsey said if the footpath was widened on the foreshore side, it would be washed away, as it was in the past year, unless strong retaining wall was constructed.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said, apart from the question of footpaths, there was not a single decent road in the city. Even he was the Queen's Road, but it was anything but pleasant to drive on. The Municipality spent ninety lakhs of rupees annually on the wants of the city, but like other civilized cities of Europe, it had not a single picture gallery, no museum worth its name, no bandstand worthy of the city and no roads to drive comfortably on. Even in provincial towns in Europe they managed things better than in Bombay. He entirely sympathised with what had fallen from Mr. Cuffe. Not only the footpaths should be improved, but they should have decent roads.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the roads in Bombay were not perfect, but Mr. Wadia would admit that compared with the roads in London and other chief towns in Europe they were not so bad as they had been stated to be. While he was in London on the last occasion he found the amount of slash after a small shower of rain was extraordinary. When they compared this city with cities of Europe, they forgot that the same state of things was complained of. He agreed with Mr. Cuffe that they did not take advantage of the harbour and sea line. But he blamed for it, not so much the Municipality or the Improvement Trust or the Port Trust as he did the mercantile and commercial classes of the city. The enterprise of the commercial class of the city had resulted in the existence of so many cotton mills in their midst and if that community were to embark upon another kind of enterprise and provide the city with piers and places of amusements they would be doing a service to the city. He asked Mr. Wadia and other merchants of the city whether they could not divert their enterprise in the direction indicated by him and invest their money with profit. Leaving alone the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, the enterprising merchants of the city might take up the projects, obtain concessions from Government and build piers and other things for the amusements of the people. It would be a very good thing if a company or a syndicate was formed to carry out such works (Applause).

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney asked if such a scheme as put forward by Sir Pherozeshah would be a paying concern.

Sir Pherozeshah. I should think so.

Mr. Cawasji. Then why does not Sir Pherozeshah take the lead in the matter?

Sir Phirozshah: Because I am not a financier and have not got capital.

Mr. Cawasji. On continuing his remarks said the roads and footpaths in the city should be improved as far as possible.

Mr. Sassoon J. David said if merchants of Bombay were properly approached by the Corporation they would do all in their power to accomplish the scheme referred to by Sir Pherozeshah.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said about twelve years ago a company was established with a capital of a lakh of rupees to carry out the scheme referred to by Sir P. M. Mehta. The scheme was however found to be too ambitious and it fell through.

Mr. Cuffe in replying on the debate said he would refrain from expressing any idea as to how the footpath should be extended until they had the Commissioner's report before them and the reliable data to go upon. Whatever the commercial community could do in the matter, it did not relieve the Municipality of its moral responsibility.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

NAMING OF THE STREETS

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. T. Collie moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what measures he proposed taking towards the better naming of the streets and numbering of the houses. He pointed out how difficult it was to find out a house when the street in which it was situated was not named. In the Wellington Lines and on the Apollo Reclamation a number of streets had not been named and to find a house in either of the colonies, was practically impossible.

Dr. Naik seconded the resolution which was adopted.

BOMBAY ROADS.

In accordance with a notice of the motion, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. T. Collie moved, "That the Commissioner be asked to report what steps he proposes taking for the early improvement of the roads in the city and for the removal of those conditions which rendered road travelling in this city unsafe." He said the roads in the city were in a disgraceful condition. The Queen's Road was constantly under repairs, owing to lack of supervision and neglect of work, road metal lying loosely about the road. Manholes which were not in level with the surface and the grooves of the tramway line were a source of danger to those who had to drive about the city. Several of the thoroughfares in the city were badly lighted which was also a source of danger.

Dr. Naik seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the resolution was so vaguely worded that it would not be possible for the Commissioner to find out what Dr. Collie actually wanted him to do. He had not named the roads nor had he stated in what directions they required to be improved. In his (speaker's) opinion the roads in Bombay compared favourably with those in other large cities. They were certainly much better than those in Calcutta. Then there were various other things which rendered travelling unsafe in the city but over which the Municipality had no control, as for instance, motor-cars at which horses easily took fright. He asked Dr. Collie to withdraw his proposition for the present and bring it forward in some definite form on a future date, so that he might have an opportunity of preparing a memorandum containing all the points mentioned by him. He therefore moved an amendment that the consideration of the subject be postponed to the August meeting.

Colonel Collie withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment, which was adopted.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved 'That the Joint Schools Committee, be also requested to report on and offer suggestions with regard to the following :—Whether the general sanitary condition of such of the schools as cannot at present be provided with new buildings is satisfactory. If not, what measures they would suggest for improving the faulty health conditions obtaining in them? Are the arrangements for light and ventilation existing in these schools defective and such as to cause injury to the general health and eyesight of the children attending them? If so, submit proposals for the measures necessary to remedy or modify them. Is there any overcrowding of the school rooms in any of these schools? If so, would it be desirable to fix the maximum number of students for each class-room according to its size, ventilation, &c., in all the schools? Are the present sanitary arrangements as regards the water-closets and urinals and provision of a pure supply of drinking water adequate and are they properly located and cleaned? Is there any systematic examination of students at the time of their first admission as regards their eyesight and as regards their physical fitness? If not, would it not be desirable to introduce it and also to arrange for frequent periodical visits of inspection by some of the Divisional Medical Officers of the Municipality? Are the students suffering from any infectious diseases during their early and later stages prohibited from attending the schools during the period they are so suffering, and are they are re-admitted after a proper medical certificate? If not, suggest proposals for their enforcement. Is any instruction in elementary hygiene and sanitation imparted to teachers? If not, is it desirable and possible to form classes for such instruction? Is it desirable to introduce sanitary primers in the vernaculars in the advanced classes of the schools, or to advance classes of the schools, or to introduce elementary lessons in general sanitation and personal hygiene in one of their text books? Is there any provision for out-door recreation and out-door exercises and games for the children attending the schools? If not, suggest ways and means for their introduction.'

Dr. Master seconded the proposition which was carried.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

THE Report of the Alexandra School for the period, April 1903 to end of March 1904, has been sent to us. From this we observe that two pupils of the Institution succeeded in passing the last University Entrance Examination, out of six who presented themselves. One of those, having the highest marks in the general total as well as in English, carried off the Avabai M. Bhownaggree silver medal, and the Baima C. Jeevanjee Gold Medal. It may be noted that all the six young ladies sent up for the Examination passed well in the English section, the stumbling-block of the four who failed, being mathematics. The two Mary Carpenter Scholarships allocated by the Ladies Branch of the N. I. A. were gained by two pupils of this school at a competitive examination open to all the Girls' schools in Bombay.

Mrs. Nikambe after her inspection of the primary classes reported the accommodation to be excellent, the teaching staff efficient and sufficient, and the order and discipline very good. The Municipal Joint Schools Fund allotted a grant-in-aid of Rs. 262 as a result of the examination of this Deputy Educational Inspector. The Examiners in the different subjects taught in the school, gave, on the whole, favorable verdicts. Among the prizes awarded for the year 1903-04, besides the silver and gold medals previously mentioned, were six scholarships of varying values; fifty-five special prizes for excellence in different subjects were gained by the pupils. There are in the school 142 pupils—114 Parsis, 26 Hindus and two Mussalmans. This is a disappointing result of the efforts of the directors of the Institution who have long laboured to render the important work they have undertaken, worthy of more extensive patronage by those for whose benefit it has been established. The teachers are carefully selected, the situation is excellent and the school-fees are low, there is accommodation for three hundred children in the school whereas only half that number are on the rolls.

This year the annual distribution of prizes took place in the Town Hall and was presided over by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose well-known appreciation of all the benefits to be gained by a liberal system of education made his presiding specially happy.

His Highness in his address to the meeting dwelt on the problem of female education in India, and stated frankly that it has not yet been properly taken up, nor is its importance even generally recognised. But he considered the Alexandra Institute an encouraging example and a cheering sign of the progress that may be looked for in female education.

After some years of dangerously close relations between income and expenditure, this year has closed with a sum of Rs. 226 on the wrong side, in spite of an increase of Rs. 500 in the income. A larger expenditure on the teaching staff and in Municipal taxation accounts for the discrepancy.

The Lady Superintendent who has administered the School for the past nine years, is succeeded, on her proceeding to England, by Miss Green, who was formerly Superintendent and who since she vacated the post has been attending classes in Wales and in Cambridge, qualifying herself for higher efficiency by passing the examination required for teachers. The Directors hope that the Institution will receive all the encouragement it deserves from the public for whose benefit it perseveres in what must still be considered heavy up-hill work in India.

SATARA NOTES.

SATARA has, it can be safely said, beaten its own record for gaiety, writes our correspondent. The amount of diversion that goes on would astound any one who only knew the place some years ago. To begin with, we have had an elegant Fancy Dress ball which was a great success. Every one had taken great trouble over their costumes, and the results were excellent. Amongst the ladies, Mrs. John as "Japan," and Mrs. Sartorius as "Russia" perhaps carried off the palm; and they were closely followed by Mrs. Keys as "China" Miss Shuttleworth as one of the "Three Little Maids," the Misses McDonald as "Gypsy" and "White Witch," the Misses Parker as "Early Victorian" and "Grace Darling," Miss Moojen as Portia, Miss Lynn a Puritan, and Mis Willis as "Night." Amongst the men, Mr. Whitworth as a "Viking" and Mr. Shuttleworth as the "Mad Hatter" were the best. Mr. Chuckerbutty who is now acting Collector, very kindly gave us an excellent supper, and the thanks of all are due to Mrs. Gibbs who played for us in the absence of the 103rd M. L. I Band.

The Tennis and Badminton Tournaments have now been played off. The first was won by Miss Hudson and Mr. Ker, the latter by Miss Shuttleworth and Messrs Whitworth and Gibbs.

On Saturday last Mrs. Whitworth gave an at Home, which was enjoyable to all and profitable (to the winners of the pretty prizes). A missing word competition gave the Satara posts a chance of distinguishing themselves. This was won by Miss G. M. Donald and the man's prize by Mr. Dent.

In "putting", Mrs. Sartorius and Mrs. Keys "putt" us all in the shade, and at skittles Miss McDonald and Col. Willis showed most skill, though Mrs. John won a special prize for perseverance.

The next event of the season was Mrs. Key's Book tea at the Gymkhana. Many of the books were represented very cleverly, and if the prize had been given for ingenuity, the judges would have had a hard task. However, we were judged by our detective powers, and Mr. Thorne, a veritable Sherlock Holmes, proved the winner of a very handsome silver bowl.

Last but not least, we have to chronicle two very enjoyable musical "At Homes." The first was given by Mrs. John. Satara was in excellent voice. And the refreshments A I.—So we were catered for, mentally and bodily. The second, called a "Surprise Party," was given by Mrs. Lynn

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1904.

THE RENASCENCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE reconstruction of South Africa is still being vigorously discussed in journal and magazine, it being generally agreed that, if the Boer is once won to our side we shall have secured one of our greatest colonising forces in the world. Mr. John Buchan, who recently wrote a book on the subject, declares that we can ask for no better dwellers upon a frontier than the Boers. If, says he, the plateaux of our Central and East African possessions are to be permanently held by the white man, it will be by these people who have never turned their back upon a country which seemed to promise good pastureland. Other races, he continues, send forth casual pioneers, who return and report and then go elsewhere; but the Boer takes his wife and family and all his belongings and in a decade is part of the soil. "In the midst of any savagery he will plant his rude domesticity and the land is won. With all her colonising activity, Britain can ill afford to lose from her flag a force so masterful, persistent and sure." That is the main point on which the Boer colonist scores over the British. He settles down for good and all, whilst the British colonists are people "scattered by their wars and affairs over the whole earth and home-sick to a man." To win the Boers to our side has been the aim and object of the British Government since the day when peace was concluded and Mr. Chamberlain in his memorable tour fully indicated to the Boers that they would benefit rather than lose by becoming law-abiding citizens of the British Empire. For the most part, we believe, they are convinced of the good intentions of the Government and, though there may be still some who would rise to-morrow and make another futile attempt to recover their independence, they are in so small a minority as to give practically no occasion for concern. In proof of the desire of Government to fulfil its promises, we have the recent announcement of the intention of Government to confer representative institutions upon the colonies next year—a period considerably briefer than the colonists were led to anticipate. The supply of labour will hasten the dawn of prosperity in the non-agricultural sections of the country, and in a short time the whole of South Africa will appreciate the benefits of British administration.

Administrators do not lose sight of the fact that we are only on the threshold of a great task in South Africa, but a writer in "Blackwood" would have them believe that they have as yet neither learned the greatness of that task, nor how to disentangle its leading features amidst the tangled maze of party struggles and recrimination, nor how to separate the central principles which can guide them from that "continuous stream of incidents—a stream mean and muddy in its source and in its issue—from which it is the desire of some of our Parliamentary legislators to draw the sustenance on which their factious energy may live and thrive." Mr. Buchan makes an effort to enlighten us and to tell us precisely the kind of men with whom our administrators have to deal. He described the Boer character as a strange amalgam. In spite of all the dulness and lack of imagination; the strange perversity that is so apt to turn to obstinate lawlessness; the perverted moral sense that combines mendacity with a sincere stubbornness of religious conviction; in spite of an occasional ruthlessness of cruelty which seems almost borrowed from contact with savagery, Mr. Buchan credits the Boers with strength of will which made them present an admirable front to savage nature. But the description goes further. The Boers, we are told, suffer from no such delusions as are indulged in by those Exeter Hall friends of theirs whom political exigencies have brought them into a comical alliance. The Boer is subject to no sentimentalities about a Kaffir brotherhood. If he suffers such sentimentalities to be discussed in his presence, without evincing the most emphatic disgust, it is only because there are no bounds to the facile adaptiveness of his diplomatic astuteness. If he lacks imagination, says Mr. Buchan, he is also superior to any of its delusions. If he is stubborn, he also knows how to respect firmness in others. No fantastic Utopia will ever attract him and no doctrinaire political obstructions will ever make him risk his practical well-being. Such a man, is his verdict, makes a good citizen under a firm rule; an inveterate intriguer in the face of vacillation and weakness.

Mr. Buchan would have us remember that the centre of all South African problems lies in the new colonies and above all in the Transvaal. The agricultural possibilities of the Orange River Colony are immense, and it is felt that in the case of Rhodesia also, after some years of strenuous effort and of possibly varying fortunes, a great future is to be confidently hoped for. But we are reminded that it is above all in the almost boundless wealth of the Transvaal that is to be found the asset for which we are responsible in South Africa, and responsible not to ourselves only and to our colonies, but to the world at large. Reference to Johannesburg and the Rand as mere gatherings of alien speculators, intent only upon pressing a fictitious value upon gold-mining shares, seeking only to gather wealth by the facile methods of stockjobbing and trusting to adroit manipulation to do the work of laborious toil, we are assured, is the reverse of the truth. The mines of the Rand are the least speculative mining property in the world. It is claimed that their primary quality is this: that the yield can be estimated to a nicety and that their value may be gauged so accurately that the product of a mine, according to its grade, may be measured to an exact proportion. It is not denied that capital is wanted. The industrial business is far more remunerative than the speculative. A careful and moderate estimate of the total value of the products of the mines on the Rand, excluding those mines which are confidently believed to extend for something like three hundred miles beyond it, places it at 2,871 millions sterling. The profit therein involved is reckoned at more than 975 millions, and something over nine millions a year for a hundred years, taking that as the limit of the life of the Rand mines. On the Rand depends the agricultural life of the Colony. It is only there that a market can be created. These are facts which are frequently lost sight of at Home, but it is satisfactory to know that the necessities of the case are being fully realised in the colony and that most, if not all things, are now working together for her good.

THE MOTOR IN WAR.

THE sphere of usefulness of the horse in war is undoubtedly narrowing before the advance of the motor. The fictionist has already pictured the wild charge of the motor brigades as a development in supersession of cavalry charges. But sane military men at present are content to limit the usefulness of the motor to the transport of guns and stores. The motor car as a means to enable general and staff officers to move about quickly, clearly has its advantages, and so far discussion is restricted to the extent to which the motor tractor may be utilised for transport purposes. The latest contribution to the subject is from Major McNalty of the Army Service Corps who read a paper the other day before the United Service Institution. For ordinary transport work, he believes the day of the horse is over, but he does not think we can yet dispense with the horse in action, and in any case he rather hesitates at the prospect of a field gun going into action drawn by a traction engine. It is obvious that the motor might be disabled by a shot while in the case of horse transport only a proportion of the animals would be killed and there would not be the same absolute collapse as in the case of motor break down. On the other hand Major McNalty urges, as has already been observed by Colonel Crompton and others, that a gain would result from the tractors being utilised for the mobilisation of the army in the field, while the actual moving and placing of the guns in the engagement would probably be still done more expeditiously by horses. At any rate this seems to be the stage desirable for present adoption in the transition from horse to motor. In transport work, Major McNalty estimates that during the Boer War a very limited use of road engines effected a saving of £ 50,000, and since then some progress has been made in evolving a better type of engine. When we get a road engine with an increased radius of action and able to go over soft, broken ground, he thinks that there will be no need to strew the theatre of war with rotting carcases. The gain will be thus one of health as well as of economy and a great saving of animal pain and distress. During the South African campaign we lost no fewer than 100,000 horses. In the emplacement of guns on altitudes the motor has a distinct advantage over animal haulage. Traction engines have taken a gun with its carriage weighing thirty tons up a slope of one in six to a height of 500 feet at Gibraltar; while in South Africa 6-inch guns were taken up gradients of one in nine to a height of 1,000 feet in three hours. The same work could not have been done by animals in less than a day. The advantages of the use of the motor for many campaign purposes for which animals are now used are obvious, but it is equally clear that the extent of their use will depend mainly on local conditions. The motor cycle too has a future before it for military purposes, and Major McNalty advocates its use in place of the horse for mounted infantry. He rightly observes that one can learn to manage a motor-cycle quicker than he can a horse and that mounted infantry have to leave twenty per cent. of their number to take care of their horses. In the latter respect at any rate the cyclist is at a decided advantage.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

ONE of the principal outcomes of the increased import and export trade of India has been a proportionate increase in the number of ships that visited Indian ports during the past year. The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to foreign countries was number 9,530, tonnage 12,559,260 which showed an increase of 559 vessels on the previous year giving an increased tonnage of 2,367,300. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were 2,946,128 tons, being 23·4 per cent. of the total tonnage. Entries from and clearances to British possessions amounted to 5,284,686 tons, or 42·1 per cent. of the whole. The tonnage from and to the United Kingdom and British possessions amounted therefore to nearly two-thirds (65·5 per cent.) of the whole, satisfactory evidence that the vessels which enter and leave the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag. Adding the proportion of the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry, it appears that a little less than 81 per cent. of the trade of India is carried under the British flag. The number of vessels under foreign flags, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 1,362 their burden aggregating 2,281,046 tons, a considerable increase in tonnage on the preceding year. The number of vessels under the principal flags were as follows:—German 394, Norwegian 173, French 143, Austro-Hungarian 134, Italian 63. A subsidised steam service between Venice and Calcutta was inaugurated during the year. The conditions of the Italian Government are that twelve voyages shall be carried out annually by vessels with a minimum tonnage of 3,501 tons. The first vessel sailed from Venice in October 1903. Direct lines of steamers, it is also interesting to note, were established between Calcutta and Antwerp, and Calcutta and Java.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN CANADA.

AN agitation has been raised in Canada against the employment of American engineers on the new trans-continental line, the real outcome of which is the large number of American engineers employed in Canada, more particularly by the municipalities. To their natural predilection for American goods may be traced the reason why so few public contracts are placed in Great Britain. The immediate cause of the agitation was the assertion in the Dominion House of Commons that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway management had imported a considerable number of American officials for the work of determining the route of the new line, west of Winnipeg. This part of the line will be under the control of the Company, but the announcement led to such an outburst of feeling that the Minister of Labour deemed it advisable to order an enquiry into the facts. Judge Winchester of Toronto, who has conducted a number of municipal investigations with great acumen and courage, was appointed to hold the enquiry, and his report is being awaited with great interest. We are glad to think that there is a prospect of British as well as Canadian firms getting fair treatment in one big undertaking, and hope that attention will now be turned to the subject of the employment of American engineers by the municipalities, harbour boards, and other public authorities in the Dominion.

THE Tibet Mission and its escort should reach Lhassa by the end of next week.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 11th June amounted to Rs. 1,654. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th June were Rs. 45,184.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th June amounted to Rs. 3,956, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 36. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th June were Rs. 93,214, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 19,687.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 11th June amounted to Rs. 13,864, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,599. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th June were Rs. 3,66,972; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,50,308.

WITH reference to the recent statement in our columns regarding the means at General Macdonald's disposal for crossing the Sanpo, we learn that four Berthon boats and the superstructure for two rafts were sent up to Tibet from Rurki. These should facilitate the passage of the river even in the face of possible opposition.

A "BOMBAY Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday states:—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased, under the provisions to appoint Mr. S. L. Batchelor, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, Barrister-at Law, I. C. S., retiring, pending further orders.

A PASSENGER by the P. and O. s.s. Persia writing to the "Madras Mail" in reference to the stoppage of the vessel by the Russian Volunteer cruisers says the cruisers in the Suez Canal were flying the Geneva Cross, as if they were Hospital ships. Their decks, when passing through the Canal were observed to be crammed with coal, which they represented was intended for the Baltic Fleet which they were to meet in the Red-Sea. At Aden the Persia signalled to H. M. S. Porpoise the facts of the stoppage and the writer was credibly informed that the Commander at once wired to the Admiralty to take such action as would prevent a repetition of whathad occurred.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 26th July was 562, giving a death-rate of 37·65 per annum per thousand as against 39·33 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 57, plague; 5, small-pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 2, phthisis; 55, diseases of the nervous system; 49, affections of the respiratory organs; 114, diarrhœa; 35, dysentery; 24, still-born; 85, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 273; Hindu low caste, 65; Musalman, 129; Parsee, 26; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 411 as against 334 the corresponding period of last year, and 294 the average over the past five years.

GLASGOW University authorities have surely some reason to grudge the great and venerable English universities the superior attractions they offer to Professors. It has just been announced that Professor Walter Raleigh, of the chair of English Literature at Glasgow, has accepted the new English Literature Chair at Oxford. Professor Raleigh was rapidly becoming one of the most potent influences for culture among the students of the Northern University. Then it is not so very long since Balliol College captured Professor Elward Caird for its Master. Dr. Caird left an impress on Scottish students probably greater than that of any other professor in recent times, and that he was absolutely happy in his Glasgow surroundings until the greater attractions of the Isis seat of learning lured him south, cannot be gainsaid.

WE are accustomed, says a writer in "London Opinion," to hear of black souls and white souls, but souls of various hues are appreciated only by the select few who are disciples of the cult of Soul Aura, which is the latest fad of this credulous age. The new cult is a mixture of physical culture, Christian science, dieting, and mysticism all rolled into one. Its followers have to practise various exercises, live upon a prescribed diet, put themselves into communion with nature, and rise superior to worldly thoughts, before they are allowed to discern the various colours which radiate from the souls of their friends and give the key to their innermost lives. But we are not told if the colour of his own soul is revealed to the Aura Gazur, or if he is granted the privilege of seeing himself in the same light that others see him.

AUTHENTIC portraits of Queen Elizabeth being rare, and those of Mary Queen of Scots rarer still, it is by rather a remarkable coincidence that presentments of the features of those illustrious Sovereigns, both by contemporary artists of repute, should come into the market within three days of each other. One of the most notable pictures in the Thurlow collection, to be sold at Christie's is a portrait of the Virgin Queen by F. Zucherro, signed with his monogram and dated 1587, the year of Mary Stuart's execution. The courtly artist has made his sitter a handsome and stately blonde, more flattering even than his version of her in the National Portrait Gallery. As in that familiar work, and in the other three portraits by unknown painters hung beside it, Elizabeth appears splendidly dressed and richly bejewelled, these accessories being reproduced with minute care. The portrait is in an oak case, with four other portraits on the doors representing Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Leicester.

THE ATTACK ON THE TSAR

THE INFLUENCE OF TOLSTOI.

Were it not that Count Tolstoi is a fanatic of fanatics, and ruthlessness is the badge of the whole fanatic tribe, he would hardly have attacked the Tsar in the way he does in this pamphlet of his, "Bethink yourselves," which is just now causing so much excitement among all classes in Russia, and so much anxiety in Court and official circles. "Leo Tolstoi is the most dangerous man in Russia," the cleverest of the Romanoffs once remarked; and to a Romanoff "dangerous" means, of course, dangerous to the Tsar and the Imperial family. And that the judgment was correct this pamphlet is a proof; for by publishing it in the present circumstances the Count has given the Tsar the cruellest blow he has ever yet received—the blow, too, that may entail the most disastrous consequences, says a writer in the "World." In it not only does he attack his Majesty personally with unsparing severity, but he falls upon him, as it were, and rends him, holding him up to the execration of his subjects the while, calling upon them to throw off his yoke, to set him at defiance, and refuse to fight for him.

He tells Russia roundly that her Sovereign is a hypocrite; and sneers at his pretended efforts to maintain peace—efforts which, as he says, express themselves "in the seizing of other people's lands, and in the strengthening of armies for the defence of these stolen lands." He tells her roundly, too, that he is a weakling, speaks of him as "this unfortunate, entangled young man, . . . continually deceived, and compelled to contradict himself." "Heartless" and "light-minded" are among the epithets he applies to this authocratic ruler of many million people. The Russian Tsar, he declares—and the title itself as he uses it becomes a scoff—sits at his ease in his palace, while his subjects are doing for him his fighting. Neither "Nicholas Romanoff nor Alexis Kouropatkine" cares one whit, he maintains, what becomes of "that ceaseless stream of unfortunate deluded Russian peasants now being transported by thousands to the Far East." The slaughter of fifty thousand more or less of them will be in their eyes but a trifling matter. They are sent out for no other purpose than to be slaughtered, and that "in support of stupidities, robberies, and every kind of abomination"; for the war, as everything connected with it, is not only iniquitous and brutal, but stupied; and the full responsibility for it, Tolstoi declares stoutly, rests on Tsar Nicholas. He holds the Tsar personally responsible for all the disasters that have befallen Russia during the last few months. It is the Tsar who is to blame, he with the gang he has around him, he tells his fellow countrymen, if thousands of their brothers, sons, and fathers lie buried in the sea or on land, out in the Far East; it is the Tsar who is to blame if women are weeping and children are starving in every town and village in Russia. It is a terrible indictment this that the Count has hurled at his Sovereign; well might Russians stand aghast when they read it; for the fact of its being hurled at him, especially just now, is a misfortune for the nation and a source of real danger to the Tsar.

All that this manifesto means for Nicholas II. only those who know Russia well, and know the influence Tolstoi wields there, can quite realise. It is the custom in St. Petersburg, especially in official circles, to maintain that Tolstoi's disciples have fallen away from him of late; that they have lost their old faith in him, and have come to look on him as a poseur—nay, a crank. His words no longer stir men's souls as they used to stir them, we are told; he is no longer the great teacher to whom his fellows turn instinctively for guidance. Of the clases, this may perhaps be to some extent true; but of the masses it is certainly false: among them Tolstoi is now more than ever a name to conjure with; it is the only name left, indeed, with which one can conjure. Not very long ago the present writer chanced to be present at a lecture given to a number of Russians belonging to the lower classes—artisans for the most part, clerks and shopmen. They listened to the address most attentively, but at first with faces that might have been cut in wood, so stolidly blank were they.

Then the lecturer made some chance allusion to Tolstoi—it was a mere mention of his name as a great writer—and in a moment all was changed; eyes brightened, lips trembled, and faces flushed. It was as if some magician had waved his wand over the room. Not a word was spoken, and there was no cheering, of course; for both priests and gendarmes were present, and Tolstoi is under the ban. Still, under the ban or not, no one could look at those men and not know all that he was to them. When he was excommunicated, the St. Petersburg students appealed to M. Pobiedonostzeff that they might be excommunicated too; and among them even the officials admit that he is held in higher reverence now than he was then. And it is neither among the artisans nor yet the students that his power is greatest, but among the peasants. This, too, the officials admit. How the peasants, many of whom can neither read nor write, have ever heard of him, is one of those mysteries with which we find ourselves confronted at every turn in Russia; but not only have they heard of him, but the most marvellous legends concerning him have sprung up among them, and they are never weary of telling how he, a great noble, has turned his back on his own class and thrown in his lot with them. These peasants are in sore need of help and sympathy; and they know that he is always trying to help them, and lavishing on them both sympathy and pity. They have come to look on him, therefore, not only as an inspired teacher who paves the way for them to heaven but as a deliverer and protector who will put all their oppressors to flight and divide the land of the fugitives among them. They have transferred to him, in fact, much of the blind trust they used to have in their Tsar. His name is a household word throughout the South-Western Provinces, the most dangerous provinces in the Empire, and, what is stranger still, also in the Caucasus. To this Prince Galitzine himself bears witness. He, indeed, ascribes to the influence of Tolstoi the whole unrest in the Caucasus which has caused so much trouble to the Government. And all this great influence is now thrown against the Tsar.

Although the Russian officials profess to regard Count Tolztoi's pamphlet as a document of no importance, the mere ravings of a lunatic they are fighting tooth and nail to keep it out of Russia; but they are fighting in vain, for thousands of copies were already there before even the world knew it had been written. What is much more serious, men have learnt it by heart, and are going about among the peasants reciting it, or, rather, reciting those portions of it which it best serves their purpose to recite. For, wittingly or unwittingly, the Court, by attacking the Tsar personally, has placed in the hands of the revolutionaries a weapon which they are turning to good account. The mere fact of being able to quote Tolstoi as saying that the Tsar does not care how many of his people are slain, but sits at his ease in his palace while sending them forth to face death, will secure for them many a valuable recruit. That the charge is untrue, absurdly, grotesquely untrue, matters not a whit so far as the south-western peasants are concerned, for whatever Tolstoi says they believe. The most pitiable part of the business is that all the time Tsar Nicholas is just eating out his very heart with sorrow that there should be any slaying at all. When he was told of the Petropavlovsk disaster he sobbed aloud, so terrible was his grief and when he heard of the sinking of the Japanese transports, heard how his own ships had stood by without ever giving a helping hand, he broke down completely—he would have given all he possessed gladly to undo what was done. This Count Tolstoi ought to know, if he does not. He professes to hold the Tsar responsible for the war, yet he must know that the Tsar tried his hardest to prevent it. He admits, indeed, in a very significant sentence, people may urge that "If the Russian Tsar were now to throw up the war he would be dethroned, perhaps killed, in order to get rid of him." Thus there is much in his attack on Tsar Nicholas that is not only ruthless but unjust.

A MESSAGE from Helsingfors to Copenhagen states that General Schaumann, the father of the young man who fatally shot General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, has been arrested. It is probable he will be deported by the Russian authorities to Siberia.

THE RUSSIAN ROUT.

BATTLE OF TASHI-CHIAO.

DESTROYERS TORPEDOED.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27, 9-30 P. M.

News from Berehaven, received at Cork, says that all the arrangements for the Naval manœuvres have been countermanded and the fleets ordered not to move until further orders.

All leave has been cancelled and those on furlough re-called.

LONDON, JULY 27, 10-50 P. M.

It is officially stated that the news received at Cork from Berehaven regarding the Naval manœuvres being countermanded is unfounded.

LONDON, JULY 27, 8-15 P. M.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese occupied Tashichiao on the 25th instant, and that a Japanese division has advanced a little further towards Haicheng.

General Oku estimates the Japanese casualties at eight hundred.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Reuter (Chifu) says that Russian refugees from Port Arthur report that the Japanese on the 25th inst., torpedoed three Russian torpedo-boat destroyers which became total losses.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin describing the fighting near Ta-shi-chiao says that the Russian force was eighteen battalions and the Japanese had two divisions. The overwhelming Japanese artillery fire scarcely ceased for fifteen hours and at sunset when the cannonade was fiercest the massed infantry attacked the Russian centre, but were repulsed, the defenders making four desperate bayonet charges, though the despatch declares not an inch of ground was yielded. Kuropatkin considered it advisable to withdraw northwards.

The Russian losses were 600.

An unofficial despatch says the Russian retirement was necessary owing to the Japanese movement on Simucheng and Haicheng.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

General Oku reports : Our Army commenced on the 24th instant an attack on the enemy posted on Tapingling and other eminences near Ta-shi-chiao with strong defence works, the enemy's line of operations extending ten miles from east to west.

The enemy consisted of about five divisions and had at least 100 guns.

Our right wing reached the heights at three kilometres south-west of Tapingling, and an exchange of cannonading ensued. Our front had to withstand the enemy's artillery till dark, while the local situation did not allow our artillery to fire with full effect.

At 10 p.m., our detachment on the right wing dislodged the enemy from a position around Tapingling ; then by successive attacks till daybreak, we captured all the positions commanding Ta-shi-chiao and are pursuing the enemy toward Ta-shi-chiao.

Our casualties are estimated at 800.

The Commander-in-Chief of Manchuria reports as follows : Newchwang was occupied on the 25th instant, by the Japanese forces. A detachment of Cavalry was sent there first, and later another detachment of Infantry.

Both these detachments were, however, withdrawn to Newchiatun (about three miles from Newchwang).

There were left at Newchwang only such number of soldiers as was deemed necessary for police purposes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

The crew of the s. s. Malacca have arrived at Gibraltar on board the s. s. Oriental.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Russian prize crew from the Malacca landed at Algiers and the British Consul has taken possession of the vessel which resumes her voyage in a week.

THE SEIZED GERMAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. steamer Persia, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday last, brought the letter and parcel mails which had been taken out from the German steamer Prinz Heinrich in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk. These mails consisted of 29 bags of letters and 26 parcel receptacles, which on being received in Bombay were forwarded at once by railway to Tuticorin to be sent to Colombo in order that they might be despatched to their destinations in Japan by the Messageries steamer which was due to leave that port on the 27th July. Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office, received a telegram on Thursday the 21st instant from the Imperial German Post Office asking that the mail bags and receptacles might be carefully sealed by the Bombay Post Office, as it was understood that they had been closed only with paper labels on board the Smolensk. In point of fact, however, it was found at Bombay that the Russians, after taking out what they required, had carefully closed and sealed both the mail bags and the parcel receptacles, but the Bombay Post Office seal was added in each case in accordance with the request of the German postal authorities. It may be added that the mails were addressed to various places in Japan, including Tokio, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and that the letter mails included five mail bags from London, four from Switzerland, four from Italy, 14 from Germany itself, and too from Egypt.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS AND THE LOST TRANSPORTS.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the transport disaster has created a great sensation throughout the Empire, says the "Kobe Chronicle." The Committee of the Progressist party sent a deputation to the Ministers for War and the Navy to request an explanation of the disaster. As a result of the interview the Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that particulars of the disasters had been obtained from the Ministers for War and the Navy, and the Committee was convinced that there was some neglect on the part of the authorities responsible. The resolution hoped that more caution would be exercised in future, and the operations of the campaign successfully carried out. The resolution was immediately presented to the Premier. The General Committee of the Constitutionalists also adopted a resolution, to the effect that some time ago a disaster took place off Genson, Korea, and now another had occurred on the Genkai Nada. The party deeply deplored this. The responsibility for the disaster should be clearly defined, and it was to be earnestly hoped that the Government would warn the authorities responsible, and that everything be done to avert such disasters in the future.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED BY RUSSIANS.

The "Japan Herald" says :—Private Yamashita of the Fukuoka Regiment, who was wounded in the attack on the Russian position at Kohmatang in the rear of Chiulian cheng, escaped to bring back a terrible tale of Russian savagery. "My company," says Yamashita, having run short of ammunition, decided to fall back. At that moment I was hit in the thigh and fell down head first into a dry ditch. I picked myself up and was binding my wound when the Russians returned to the charge. When they discovered the wounded—there were over 10 of us—they began to prod my comrades with their bayonets, gouging out their eyes and hacking their faces. We could do nothing but grind our teeth in helpless rage and it seemed better to commit suicide than to fall into the hands of such brutes. I pulled my rifle towards me and was looking for a cartridge when the beasts came up and prodded me on all sides with their bayonets. I was stabbed once on the arm, five times in the head, three times each in the chest, the abdomen and the back, and lost consciousness. What happened afterwards I don't know. After a while I regained consciousness. When I opened my eyes and looked around I was bathed in the blood escaping from my many wounds. One of the enemy, who had lagged behind, seeing me move, ran up and taking his bayonet in both hands tried to run me through.

"'Not by your sword, you Russian brute,' I cried. I caught hold of his weapon and struggled with all my might but could not wrest it from him, with my face streaming with blood, I must have presented a terrible appearence. Taking fright, he tried to loosen my grip. As I would not let go, he took up a stone and struck me mercilessly on the head and in the face. My strength giving way, he snatched the bayonet from me and ran off. After that, I managed to get my water bottle. The water somewhat invigorated me, but I could not get up. I thought death was better than such agony as I endured. Loading my rifle, I put the muzzle in my mouth and pulled the trigger with my toes, but the shot did not go off, probably because the barrel was choked with mud. As I was trying to clean it, Corporal Igi came up and by timely attention saved my life."

The above tale of brutality explains an otherwise incredible story told by the lieutenant of the 8th company of the 35th Regiment belonging to the 4th division. When, after a terrible engagement in which the company lost over 70 men in killed and wounded, they got into the enemy's trenches, they found a Russian lieutenant-colonel wounded in the head and unconscious. He was carried to the field hospital at once. When he came to and found himself in Japanese hands, he begged most pitifully that his life be spared. If sent to Japan, he said, he would be happy to do the most menial work for his captors.

LIFE AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE following extract from a letter from Port Arthur, dated June 23, was shown to a "Chefoo Daily News" man the other day. The letter was brought over by a servant of the recipient :

"Although it is a long time since I have written you our position is but very little changed. Occasional engagements have taken place with the Japanese, the result of which I am unable to give, as we civilians, though having the knowledge that something has occurred are entirely ignorant of the progress of the war. Very little information leaks out and what does is seldom taken into consideration as one does not know what to believe.

As far as myself and other non-combatants are concerned, we know that the place is in a sort of siege, and must look after ourselves. Most of us, instead of having luxurious rooms in the new town, have now to be satisfied with cavities in the hills or underground cells. In the daytime we are about, partly on business and partly reconnoitering, and in the night we console ourselves with any amusement possible in our confinement. It is indeed a novel life, but a very safe and shell-proof one.

The orchestra of the 26th regiment and the naval musicians give occasional performances at the boulevard, which not a few attend.

Prices of food are slightly high now, but with the extra pay allowed us by our employers, we don't feel the increase at all. The Chinese, however, have suffered by the increase in the price of foodstuffs, though there are a very few left now. Most of them, as you are no doubt aware, left here for Chefoo in junks. All those who could afford it paid their own passage, while those who were unable were assisted by the Russian Government, and by several of the Chinese residents, members of the "Harbour" Guild.

None of the Chinese at the Newsky Shipbuilding Works have left. They have been getting good pay since the war commenced, and are as busy as ever. Talking with one of them the other day ; and asking him if he did not care to go away, he said "no," that he had good "chance" now, and was contented to stay two years, if necessary, as long as he got good wages. I should say he is correct, for he is getting a salary of 45 roubles per month, and all found.

The "Novi Krai" has curtailed its four page newspaper to a bulletin a day to its subscribers.

The Red Cross Society is doing good work now owing to the absence of its real duties. They have started at various parts of the town cheap feeding rooms and sleeping quarters. These are principally for the lower classes here who are out of work, and who are unfit for military duty. In every place women with the Red Cross badge on their aprons attend to the requirements. None of the well-to-do, so to say, are admitted. The wooden shed of Baroufski's circus serves as one of these places.

There are yet a few "droshkies" about, but the ricksha has long been absent.

I am getting in quite a collection of used shell parts ; they will be a long remembrance to me, and will remind me of the "pleasant" times spent in a besieged port."

HOW THE RUSSIANS RAN.

News received in Chefoo by the local "Daily News," from Newchwang indicates that the Japanese are making things fast and furious on the peninsula, says the "Shanghai Daily Press" of the 4th instant. There are a number of military observers with the Russian troops, some of whom have been obliged to go into Newchwang from their positions at the front, in order to obtain new equipment, their outfits having been abandoned and lost by reason of the hasty retreat of the Russian troops they have been accompanying and who have been hard pushed by the Japanese within the last few days. One of these officers, a veteran of the British army, said to people whom he saw on his return into Newchwang that the artillery fire of Japanese was simply superb. "I'll tell you what," said he "the world has a good deal to learn from this war. The Japanese artillery fire is magnificent. We had to abandon everything and run like h—l ; it was a question of legs."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRE "A" vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

In the Harwood League competition, the "A" team of the Cheshire Regiment met the Government Telegraph team last evening on the Cooperage ground. The attendance of spectators was large. From the kick off the Military asserted their superiority and the Civilians were pressed all through. This time however, the Cheshires seemed to be playing a leisurely game. In the first half, they succeeded in scoring only one goal, which was the result of a little less than ten minutes' play from the commencement. After changing ends, matters presented much the same appearance. The Cheshires scored their second point shortly after the resumption, but thereafter till very near the close of the game nothing remarkable happened, except a couple of clever shots from the Military forwards, both of which hit the up rights. Towards the end, the Cheshires added a third point to their score and ran out easy winners. Score :—

Cheshires	3 goals.
Telegraph	nil

MAD dog nuisance has been much in evidence at Simla this year. Amongst those who have recently had to proceed to Kalauli for treatment on account of being bitten is Col.-Thornhill, Inspector-General of Cantonments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN MINISTER MURDERED.

M. De Plehve Killed.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that M de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated by a bomb thrown into his carriage.

LATER.

Further details regarding the assassination of M. de Plehve state that the explosion killed the coachman and shattered the horses and carriage. The assassin was arrested.

M. de Plehve was going to Petershorff to report to the Tsar when a man rushed from a restaurant close to the Warsaw Station and hurled the bomb.

M. de Plehve's left arm and both the legs were torn from his trunk.

The motive for the assassination of M. de Plehve is undoubtedly to be traced to the spirit created by the stern methods with which he sought to repress the disorders throughout Russia. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in succession to M. Sipiaguine who was murdered by a Kieff student on April 15th 1902. The assassination of M. Sipiaguine was but an incident of the disorders then prevailing in Moscow and elsewhere. Thereafter the discontent and disorders increased. With the rise of M.P. de Plehve came the fall of M. Witte. Early last year the Tsar was moved to issue a ukase in which he declared it expedient to strengthen the undeviating observance of the principles of toleration laid down by the fundamental laws of the Empire, granting to his subjects of all religions, freedom of creed and worship. The State Credit Institutions and the Nobles' and Peasants' banks were urged to direct their efforts to strengthening and developing the welfare and the fundamental pillars of Russian village life and of the local nobility and peasantry. The revision of laws affecting the rural population was promised, communal property was to be held inviolate, and measures were indicated for releasing the peasants from liability to forced labour, and for reforming provincial and district administration. M de Plehve was appointed President of a Commission to carry out the reforms. In spite of the promises of toleration there occurred the massacre of Jews at Kishineff in Bessarabia on April 19th and 20th when the authorities took no effective steps to stop the outrages until about 49 Jews were killed and 500 injured. A month later, the "Times" published a remarkable confidential despatch from M de Plehve to the Governor of Bessarabia. It showed that the authorities had full foreknowledge of the disturbances being prepared against the Jews, but enjoined upon the Governor to use only "admonitions" to stop disorders without having recourse to the use of arms. The conclusion was drawn that the authorities connived at the riots. Since then and especially during the present year, with the growing discontent occasioned by the war, M. de Plehve had, by all accounts, been unsparing in his repressive measures.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Rome and the Bishops.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Bishop of Dijon mentioned on the 18th inst., has obeyed the summons of the Vatican to proceed to Rome.

The telegram of the 18th referred to was as follows :—"The relations between France and the Vatican have reached a most acute stage, the French Cabinet having required the Vatican under the threat of an immediate rupture to withdraw the letters ordering the Bishops of Laval and Dijon, who refused to join the protest against the ecclesiastical policy, to come to Rome and answer for their conduct."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE FRENCH CABINET.

An Extraordinary Council.

LONDON, JULY 28.

M. Combes, the French Premier, has summoned an extraordinary Council of Ministers for Friday, for which President Loubet has postponed his departure for the country.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Saltpetre	1
Chatsworth	2
William Rufus	3

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Question of Negotiations.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said that the Tibet Mission had been ordered to Lhassa but there was nothing to prevent negotiations anywhere on the march thither provided competent negotiators appear.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Somerset has beaten Surrey by an innings and 43 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucester by an innings and 79 runs.

Warwickshire has beaten Essex by 8 wickets.

The matches between Yorkshire and Notts and Derby and Sussex were abandoned.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	18	14	0	4	14	100·00
Yorkshire	20	8	1	11	7	77·77
Notts	15	6	3	6	3	33·33
Sussex	15	4	2	9	2	33·33
Kent	13	5	3	5	2	25·00
Leicestershire	14	5	4	5	1	11·11
Warwickshire	11	4	4	3	0	00·00
Middlesex	9	3	3	3	0	00·00
Derbyshire	14	5	6	3	—1	—9·09
Somerset	11	4	7	0	—3	—27·27
Surrey	18	4	8	6	—4	—33·33
Gloucestershire	11	2	5	4	—3	—42·85
Worcestershire	11	2	5	4	—3	—42·85
Essex	14	2	8	4	—6	—60·00
Hampshire	10	0	9	1	—9	—100·00

A CALCUTTA LIBEL ACTION.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Justice Stephen passed orders yesterday in the suit brought by Gonesh Chunder Chunder, attorney of the High Court against Jogesh Chunder Chowdhury, barrister-at-law and editor of "Weekly Notes." The subject matter of the suit was certain passages in No. 38 of "Weekly Notes" of 1903. These consisted of two parts. Firstly, a letter written by plaintiff produced in the trial of Gopallall Seal, who was tried in the High Court last year, and a report of a portion of the cross-examination of the plaintiff in the same suit. Secondly, comments on the letter and report. Defendant admitted liability for publication and the only question to decide was whether the defendant's comments were defamatory.

His lordship's award was as follows : I hold that defendant's comments were unfair and defamatory. I also hold that nothing that has been brought to my notice in any way affects the plaintiff's character as an honest man. Plaintiff asks for no pecuniary damages, considering that my finding sufficiently vindicates his character from any slur that the defendant may have cast on it in which I agree with him. Had I awarded damages they would have been substantial. I have to add that as far as the proceedings before me were concerned I consider that both parties acted in accordance with the best traditions of the profession and that defendant in particular acted in a very honourable manner at a peculiarly trying moment. By agreement between the parties this award is to be entered as judgment of the Court without further application.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD.

SEMI-FINAL TIE.

In the semi-final tie for the Indian Football Associations Challenge Shield played between Calcutta and Dalhousie last evening, Calcutta won by three goals to nil.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS FUNDS.

MADRAS, JULY 28.

A meeting was held yesterday evening, in the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mount Road, of the members of the Reception Committee of last year's National Congress when it was resolved to set apart out of the surplus funds of the Congress, amounting to over Rs. 30,000 a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of erecting a statue of Lord Ripon in Calcutta. It was also resolved to pay Rs. 7,800 towards the expenses of the British Congress Committee.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the Hockey Tournament yesterday evening, the Durhams, the holders of the Cup, played the Madras Cricket Club. It was a magnificent match. The latter led at half time by two goals to nil, but in the second half, the Durhams scored twice equalising within one minute of time. Gordon Fraser then made a grand run down the ground from half way and scored his goal for Madras on the stroke time amid tremendous applause. Madras thus won by three goals to two.

THE POONA HUNT.

POONA, JULY 28.

A large field turned out to meet the Master at the Harris bridge, including Lord Lamington, Sir Archibald Hunter, Messrs. Cameron DuBoulay Sheppard, Enthoven, Lucas, Colonels Bull, Channer, Lucas and Carter, the ladies being Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Sheringham. Mr. Armstrong who was sick turned up and took the duty of first whip.

The Master moved off punctually and drew to bauble jungle which proved blank and turned towards the Sisters Hill. The Master's anticipation was fully justified. The hounds broke into nice bursts of music, Jack having gone away in the right direction. Having crossed the Bombay road and run towards the Dhanowrie rifle range, after twelve minutes of fast galop, the hounds were checked about half a mile from the stony glen. Colonels Bull and Channer led the field lying well on the left of the hounds throughout. Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Anderson were up with the hounds all the way. From Yerrowda the Master tried back towards the Harris bridge picking some of the hounds enroute which soon owned to line. Jack pointed towards Digi, but the scent became very faint. Rain is badly needed to help the hounds.

THE POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

The following are the dates fixed for the coming events :—

The Civil Service ball, 28th August.

The ball of the Knights of the Round Table, 26th September.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament commences on 22nd August and the open Polo Tournament on 22nd September.

The Poona Gymkhana open Badminton tournament and Lawn Tennis, 12th September.

The Poona inter-school sports take place on 31st August.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Jennings Bromley D. A. A. G. for Instruction, Dalhousie, is granted leave outside India pending retirement.

Lieutenant Hughes, 12th Cavalry, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Captain Jeffcoat on half pay Indian army is permitted to return to India on restoration to the effective list and is posted to the Madras Command.

COL. GRANDPREY, once French military attache in Peking, gives some very interesting information regarding the Chinese army, in the May number of the "Revue de Paris." He says that few countries have such excellent material as China for an army, where the whole population of 420 millions consist, so to speak, of one people, displaying the same racial qualities. The Chinese is long-lived and tenacious of life. He thrives in every climate, in spite of heat or cold, is extremely thrifty, and therefore easily supported. He has nerves of steel, he can sleep in any position and in any place, and can do with a minimum of sleep. He seldom needs a doctor, and bears pain with the greatest stoicism. The Chinese is very teachable, and what he has once been taught he never forgets.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

REORGANIZATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Particulars are now published in Indian Army Orders of the changes recently announced in connection with the Royal Artillery in India.

The administrative and inspection staff at Army head-quarters will comprise an Inspector-General with one Brigade-Major and one assistant Adjutant General, while at each Command head-quarters (except Burma) there will be one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery. The Colonel on the staff R A Madras Command will supervise the Training of Artillery in Burma.

Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery will not be brigaded, but will be grouped as already announced for training at (1) Umballa and Sialkot, (2) Meerut and (3) Mhow each group to have a brigade staff of one Lieut-Colonel, one seconded Captain as Adjutant and one warrant officer as Serjeant Major.

The training of Horse Batteries at Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Secunderabad and Bangalore will be supervised by the Lieutenant-Colonels commanding the Field Artillery at these stations.

The Royal Field Artillery will be arranged as already announced into (1) twelve brigades, each with a brigade staff of one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Adjutant and one Sergeant Major, and (2) three groups each with a regimental staff of one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Adjutant.

The British Mountain Artillery are organised into three groups at (1) Quetta, (2) Rawalpindi and (3) Umballa, each with a staff of one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Adjutant. The Mountain Artillery will be supervised by Lieutenant-Colonels commanding British Mountain Artillery under the orders of Lieutenant-General commanding, except in the case of the two batteries in Burma.

Siege and heavy batteries are divided into two groups : (1) comprising Roorkee and Delhi and (2) Nowgong, Rawalpindi, Multan Camp, Bellpore, Attock and Ferozepore, each with a staff of one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Adjutant.

The coast defence Companies are arranged into five groups, viz; (1) Calcutta, Darjeeling and Allahabad, (2) Bombay (3) Aden (4) Karachi and Agra, and (5) Madras and Rangoon, each with a staff of one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Adjutant and one Instructor of Gunnery.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. Dinwiddie, Auditor, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, has combined leave for six months.

Mr. Baker, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Government of India.

The services of Messrs. Green, Executive Engineer, and Stevens, Assistant-Engineer, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tibet Mission escort.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague mortality continues to increase in Bombay Presidency and Mysore but is elsewhere at a minimum. The returns for the last week are as follows :—Bombay Presidency 1,412 deaths, Mysore 519, Hyderabad State 157, Bombay City 59, Aden 1, Madras Presidency 233, Calcutta 6, Bengal 108, United Provinces 58, Punjab 48, Central Provinces 5 and Rajputana 77.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

It been raining more or less continuously for three days and nights at Simla, and a number of small land slips have occurred. The portion of the wall beneath the new Hotel Metropole has gone and also part of the road to Annandale. The Tonga Road to Kalka and the railway are intact.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 28.

The cricket match, Poona Gymkhana versus Deccan College, was concluded this afternoon, the Gymkhana winning by nine wickets.

The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings		2nd Innings	
Captain Greig, c and b Toro	1	b Toro	34
Mr Noaka, c Khote b Toro	0	not out	14
Mr Langton, c Khote b Toro	22	not out	5
Col Stevens, c Thanedar b Plunkett	4	c Plunkett, b Toro	13
Mr Wilkins, c Shivajirao b Toro	23		
Mr Kearsley b Plunkett	22		
Mr Hartley, c Plunkett b Toro	1		
Mr Yates, c Plunkett b Toro	4	Did not bat	
Captain Umfreville, b Toro	27		
Mr Thew, c Thanedar b Toro	10		
Captain Douglas, not out	10		
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	150	Total	66

DECCAN COLLEGE

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Mr Modak, b and c Greig	13	b Grieg	53
Mr Munshi, b and c Umfreville	1	b Umfreville	0
Mr Cursetjee, b Greig	4	c Kersey, b Greig	8
Mr Wadia, b Umfreville c Stevens	1	c and b Stevens	1
Prince Shivajirao, b Greig	0	c and b Umfreville	46
Mr Thanedar, b Stevens, c Greig	8	c and b Greig	0
Mr Toro, c Douglas, b Umfreville	1	not out	14
Mr Gozte, c and b Greig	10	c Kearsley, b Umfreville	1
Mr Khote, not out	0	b Grieg	3
Mr Plunkett, b Stevens	0	b Stevens	16
Mr Modhi, b Stevens	0	st Kearsley, b Greig	1
Extras	9	Extras	12
Total	47	Total	165

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, with effect from the 9th August during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. A. E. Cumming is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. E. Wilkin on leave.

Mr. E. Wilkin, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is granted leave on private affairs for five months with effect from the 22nd July or subsequently.

Mr. L. G. Fraser is appointed to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and a member of the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum.

Miss E. Corkery, Lady Superintendent, Barton Female Training College, Rajkot, passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on 4th July.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 3rd September, or subsequently.

The Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, on return from privilege leave, becomes Chaplain of Dharwar. The Reverend H. Foote, Chaplain of Dharwar, on being relieved by the Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, is appointed Garrison Chaplain, Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. W. George is appointed to act as Superintendent, Government Central Press, during the absence of Mr. E. E. Coombs.

The following ladies and gentlemen are appointed to be visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to the present visitors :—Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Mr. Silas M. Moses, and Mr. Lovat Fraser.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON INDIA.

KUROPATKIN'S PLAN OF INVASION.

The following is an instalment of the text of the Plan for the Invasion of India, by General Kuropatkin, lately secured by the "Daily Express." By the courtesy of that journal we are enabled to publish it in advance of the mail :—

1. The Primary base would be the line of Herat, Maimana, Balkh and Badakhshan, and the secondary base Kashmir, Kandahar, and Kabul.

2. Having in view that the probability of a war with England in Central Asia exists without any doubt, I have drawn up a definite plan of our advance through Afghanistan, which I divide into two campaigns.

The first, which shall end after the taking of Herat, Maimana, Balkh and Badakhshan, and

The second, which should begin some two or three years later, so as to give the army time to rest, and for us to properly administer the country ; and this campaign would close with the capture of Kashmir and Kashgar, on the one hand, and of Kandahar and Kabul on the other.

3. There is no occasion for me to speak of a third campaign towards India, because after our first advance the English would find themselves in a pitiable state in India and 50 per cent of their influence would have gone ; and after our second advance the English would find themselves in the same state as they were in 1857 with this difference —the natives would have our support.

KEY OF CENTRAL ASIA.

4. I should certainly begin on the right flank, which would be the most important point to the campaign. The right flank will be Khorassan. Here the holy plain of Meshed will play a great role in our advance, for Meshed is the key of our affairs in Central Asia and of our moral success among Mussalmans.

For this reason it is absolutely necessary for us to gain the good will of the Mullahs of Meshed, who in turn will give the people confidence in our movement. It is true that we need not fear them, because they are not in a position to oppose us, but they can cause us embarrassments without end in question of commissariat, which in war are of the greatest importance. Such a holy spot as Meshed must give us cause for serious thought as to how we are to take effective measures to paralyse its powers of attack and defence and how we should unite its resources to the power of the Emperor and avoid all misunderstanding which might occur to our army advancing on Afghanistan before the annexation of Khorassan by Russia. If we take Khorassan before we take Herat we shall have enemies in our rear, who will fight in the name of their religion against us, and thus we may find ourselves in a bad position, similar to that of General Gordon at Khartoum, should we make any mistakes in our dealings with Meshed. For in that case we might find a religious war declared against us.

For the sake of Imam Riza, the cowardly Persians [illegible] and the fanatical Afghans, Turkomans and natives of Bokhara would rise against us, and perhaps invoke the aid of the natives of Azarbaijan, whereby we should find ourselves engaged in two places at once. It is true that in the long run we should be bound to win, but attention must be paid to all these places to unite them to Russia by peaceful means, for otherwise we should rebuff the sympathy of their inhabitants, which it has been a matter of years to gain.

TO PERSUADE THE SHAH.

5. To assure the advance of our troops via Meshed on the one hand and to bring about afterwards the union of Azarbaijan, Ghilan, Mazauderan and Khorassan, the following must be done : namely, represent to the Shah that as many pilgrims—who do not know Persian—come from Russia to visit the tomb of Imam Riza, it would be to their advantage were a Sheikh appointed from Russia, who would look after their interests and have power to judge petty cases, which remain without satisfaction when brought before the Persian authorities.

Such a mission would act as a check upon the reports antagonistic to Russia which are spread by dervishes in the employ of the English. If we take timely measures the dervishes will not have any great success, as we can commence a counter propaganda, but our diplomatists care more for their ease than for the well-being of Russia.

6. Such a Sheikh as I propose must be intelligent and faithful to us. For this mission I think that Sheikh-ul-Islam at Tiflis would be a fitting man. He would be able to make all arrangements with the Mullahs for our advance, because many villages are the property of the Shrine of Imam Riza, and they would give us a constant supply of provisions.

From Jhinaran to Meshed, and thence to Turbat Sheikh Jam, the villages either belong to or are dependent on the Shrine of Imam Riza, and it is sufficient for the Mullahs to say that enemies of Islam are coming, that all the villages would leave their homes and take refuge in Meshed, taking with them all their provisions, which it would be easy for them to do, as they are accustomed to make rapid exoduses, owing to the Turkoman raids.

NEGOTIATIONS AT ONCE.

Such an order could be bought by the English from the Meshed Mullahs as occurred when war between Russia and England was impending. An order from the Governor-General could be of no avail were the Mullahs to be won over to our side. All depends on their good will during military movements, and in my opinion it is necessary to begin diplomatic negotiations with this object, which will be useful in the future. Once we have taken all measures in this direction we can occupy ourselves with our military dispositions in case of war with England.

7. First army corps of Turkistan. This corps could occupy the line of Usgent, Andijan, Marghilan, Khokand, Khojend, Urratube, Samarkand, with patrols of cavalry along the frontier. During the passage of troops to Balakhshan and Balkh it is necessary to prepare magazines along the road from Samarkhand to Balkh in the villages of Shar (Shar-i-Sabz?) Kharzar (Khurzar?) Dawaz, Shiravat and, if possible, on the frontier at Jhuska, Guzar, and small magazines at Bashkissar Dichinur, and on the Amu Daria at Komdar Guzar. Between the last point and Gnuska Guzar we must have communications by small steamers which should be sent from the Aral Sea by the Amui Daria.

8. In case of the obstructions by snow on the mountains of Kolig Koh (Karligau) a division will move by detachments via Samarkand, abandoning all other routes.

"ATTRACTING" OUR ARMY.

9. The corps when in the district of Farghana (viz, Marghilan, Khokand, Khojend, Urratube will remain stationary, ready to enter Kashgar after the operations in Afghanistan, or in case of necessity they will direct their movements by the mountains of Alaf to the Pamir in order to subdue the natives and attract part of the British Army.

10. The Turkestan army would concentrate its operations on Badakhshan as far as the Hindu Kush, Kunduz, and Balkh, awaiting the issue of operations on the right flank.

11. The Second Army Corps of the Trans-Caspian district will first send forward its native militia to Andkhui and Maimana along the Murghab on the one side and to Zulfikar by the Hari-Rud on the other.

The main body will advance as far as the glacis of the Paropamitus to try to force the Ardowan Pass, and the Khuska or Tusret Baba Pass, and at the same time cross by the Khomban Pass, by which Alexander the Great passed. At the same time, Cossacks and Turkomans should be sent in small detachments along the Hari-Rud to make demonstration at Tirpul and Kuran, and if those places are undefended they will advance to Ghoriam.

The most important points to keep in view will be in Khorassan and the districts inhabited by Taimures between Khaf and Salzawar. Simultaneously with the advance of the main body in detachments a force of cavalry with mountain guns should be sent to Zilfikar and Sarakhas : and from those two points across the frontier directing themselves on Turbats Sheikh Jam where they will meet. The Zilfikar force will go straight for Turbat and the Serakhs force will advance through the Meshed plain.

From Turbat these two divisions will advance as far as Kahriz. From this point one-third will go and demonstrate at Kusan with the Cossacks and Turkomans above mentioned and the remaining two-thirds will March on Khaf.

(To be Continued.)

THE Kaiser is an enthusiast for lawn tennis. He spent the afternoon of June 23rd, in company with his second son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, on the tennis court of the Marine Academy Gardens. On the afternoon of the following day, the Kaiser played several sets of tennis with Fraulein Dick, the daughter of admiral Dick, and Frl. von Graba, who has been a favourite partner of the Kaiser for many years, and who received a handsome bracelet last year from His Majesty, as souvenir of the many pleasant hours spent in her company at tennis.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Achievements of M. Delcasse.

THE BRITISH WORKMEN'S VISIT.

A NOTED FRENCH ACTRESS.

PARIS, JULY 8.

M. DELCASSE has just celebrated his sixth birthday as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was born at Pashoda and has attained his majority with the entente cordiale and the Anglo-French Treaty. That is a glorious record crowded into a short life. He has lived for four Ministries: the Brisson, Dupuy, Waldeck-Rousseau, and Combes Cabinets, and, if political France knows its business, he will live through four more. Never a man who held the tiller of the State more firmly when navigating foreign waters and never a one who so quietly effaced himself from party tumult. Like so many of the public men of France, the Foreign Minister graduated for his duties in journalism. That fact, indeed, often gives a piquancy to public life here. For instance, M. Pelletan is being assailed by the pen of M. de Lanessan, who himself had to submit to the journalistic bouts of the present "High Admiral." M. Gabriel Hanotaux, also, is not unwilling to give points to his predecessor over his signature in the Press. M. Delcasse's long residence at the Quai d'Orsay may perhaps disincline him, when he leaves office, to tell the world how he steered the country past Marchand and his Nile swamp. After all, there must be reticences somewhere.

Thackeray would have been surprised could he have seen his Embassy garden on Monday afternoon. Its green lawns were never swept by so enthusiastic a crowd, and its tall trees never caught lustier strains of the British National Anthem. "We can sing it here, because it is a bit of English territory," remarked one of the party, who, clad in a comfortable straw hat and a tweed suit, looked the picture of contentment. It was a garden-party offered by the Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, to the three hundred and fifty delegates from the working men's clubs of Great Britain and Ireland. Some were obviously working men, as the term is generally understood; others, top-hatted and frock-coated (though these were the exception), just as obviously belonged to a superior social grade. But in their bulk they stand for labour—technical craftsmen and small employers no doubt, but still representing the science of the hand-worker. Sir Edmund made an admirable speech of welcome, recalling the incidents that led to the "entente" and touching on the part that international sport played in the comity of nations. Treaties were good things, he said, but the understanding born of knowledge of each other's ways of thought was better still—a sentiment that found an answering echo in the throats of his audience.

Then one of the delegates, Mr. Hall, gave a bright and amusing speech. He hinted that under the accumulation of the French welcome they were in danger of losing their British nationality, and it was well they should shelter themselves between the protecting walls of a British Embassy. He even suggested that the sentiment of the company was that these visits should be often repeated, and should be of longer duration—say, twice a year, with a stay of six months. When the laughter had died away which this amusing remark evoked, certain of the delegates chosen by ballot, were formally presented, and then tea was served under the cool shade of the trees. I asked a delegate for his impressions. "Well," he said, "if you let me sit down for half an hour I will tell you all about it, but at this moment I've seen so much and done so much, that I dunno where I are, as the sayin' is". Mr. Hall, however, was able to shape his enthusiasm more coherently. They were specially gratified by the reception of twelve of the delegates by President Loubet at the Elysee, which was the event immediately preceding that at the Embassy. The Head of the State chatted with each of the representatives, as far as language difficulties would allow. To one from Cottonopolis he said he had a relative in Manchester, who had lived there many years, and became almost an Englishman.

But the episode that has left the deepest impression on the minds of the working men is the visit on Sunday to Meudon. In the course of the evening a concert was given by the association of the working girls of Paris known as "Mimi Pinson." The little grisettes danced and sang their best, and made great inroads into the hearts of an impressionable audience. One girl had composed a little speech of welcome which she delivered in English. In its pretty dressing of Parisian idiom it had an immense success. After the concert there was a torchlight procession, and the dainty little Parisiennes and their male consorts fraternised in the most bare-faced friendliness. It was the consecration of the "entente." There was one river boat for the delegates and another for the Mimi Pinsons, and away they floated down stream with lanterns hanging over the gunwale, and a running fire of badinage from the two decks. Mimi, which is the poetic abbreviation of Marie (Pinson representing her attributes as a bright bird of summer), tried bravely to sing "God Save the King," and essayed with a certain success "Hip, hip, hurrah," while the Englishmen responded by valiantly wrestling with the "Marseillaise." That constituted the clou of the evening. There was a comic note introduced into the banquet which added to the gaiety of the visitors. The bread ran out, and waiters mounted on cycles raced at top speed across the Park of Meudon in search of supplies, returning a few moments later waving the long sticks of bread so familiar to the Parisian.

Versailles, which was also visited was a world of delight to the visitors, who were welcomed to the ancient palace of Kings by the Mayor and certain deputies. The programme of engagements of the week is a most formidable-looking document. There has been nothing to disturb the pleasantness of the visit. Anxious to avoid the least rock of offence for all political parties are represented in this gathering, the delegates have not identified themselves with organised labour in France. A visit to the Bourse de Travail, as one of the members of the party pointed out might be held to express sympathy with some of the lurid doctrines that commonly find currency within its walls. It is interesting to remark that at least two of the party are more than casual tourists in France. The organizing secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Mr. George Bryan, is of French ancestry, and the Vicomte de la Chapelle, solicitor to another organization, is of course a Frenchman by birth, though English by naturalisation and long residence. The visit is a remarkable demonstration to the French not only of the solidity of the good relations, but also of the power for good in the balance of a state of labour organized on sound and sane principles.

Mr. Hugh Bryan, the president of the delegation from the British Working Men's Clubs, was in the midst of packing. He was looking, if not positively thin, much reduced in weight. "I have lost 7 1-2 lb.," he said, and when one thought of the work that this visit has entailed, it was not surprising. "I had counted on a week in bed," he continued, "by way of making up my sleep, but now I have to be up and doing, for a hundred working men and their wives are coming to London next week." Mr. Bryan is one of the founders of a society called the Friends of France, which has for its object the furtherance of the entente by the creation of sympathy between the working classes of the two countries. The visit of the British working men here and the return call of their French brethren are the first fruits of this happily conceived association. The French party, consisting of seventy men and thirty women, arrive at Victoria Station on the morning of the Fourteenth of July, by a happy coincidence the National Fete Day of this country. A most attractive programme has been arranged, and the visitors will see sides of English life hitherto entirely hidden from the ordinary tourist. They will visit St. Paul's where they will be received by Archdeacon Sinclair. From a ducal residence in Park-lane they will pass to a workhouse (that of Marylebone), where the internal arrangements of the institution will be shown by the officials. At the Great Central Hotel the mayor of the borough will offer a dinner, they will also be entertained by the Association of Conservative Clubs, the Working Men's Club Union, and by the City of London International Commercial Association. The members of the party all belong to a body known as L'Art Pour Tous—a movement to spread culture amongst the working-classes of Paris by interesting them in museums and art collections and historical buildings.

But the aims of the new Society of the Friends of France is much more grandiose than the mere arrangement of two sets of visits. It is nothing less than the opening-up of England to the French worker. "Hitherto," observed Mr. Bryan, when explaining the ideas of the society, "England has not been a pleasant place to visit to the traveller with a short purse. We are trying to make it so." And he proceeded to show how. An office will be established in London, which will be in touch with various working-class and other organizations in England and France. When the employees, for example, of any of the great French firms such as Creusot's or Memer's desire to cross the Channel for an educational and pleasure excursion, they will be invited to put themselves in touch with the society's bureau, which will organize visits to places specially interesting to them. The visitors will not be dumped in some large town, but will be taken over the country to such centres as Oxford, and Stratford-on-Avon. It is intended that they shall see as much as possible of the interior life of England. Probably parties will be organized to view the working of the next General Election. Doubtless, if the field included Ireland, the Frenchmen would be doubly impressed with electioneering as it is conducted across Channel. But this by the way. Arrangements are being made for a party of 500 to cross the Straits next year, but if that number is expanded to 10,000 it will not do more than satisfy the aspirations of the Friends of France. A part of the scheme is the acquisition of a hotel where the tourists will be lodged and fed at a small rate. The plain of the society is really a sort of intellectual "Cook's" with a definite aim to promote a good understanding between the English and French proletariat. If the visitors are minded to study art or archæology or social conditions or any other condition, they will be put into touch with authorities in these different sections and with working-class organizations. This immense scheme is to be run on co-operative lines, or rather on the snowball principle. It will be self-supporting and thoroughly business-like in that respect, but the profits will be devoted to promoting further excursions.

The death of Mme. Marie Laurent on Monday deprives the French stage of an actress who was one of its most distinguished ornaments for an unusually great number of years. Marie-Therese Allionze-Luguet (who was always known by the stage name of her first husband) was born so long ago as the 22nd of June, 1825, at Tulle, where her father was the propietor of a cafe. The younger sister of two actors, both of them of considerable distinction, Henri and Rene Luguet, she developed a marked taste for her profession at a very early age. Her parents were not rich, and Marie was the thirteenth child, though the first girl of the family. There used to be a story current about her to the effect that she made her first public appearance in a travelling menagerie, where her role consisted in playing with a huge snake in the course of a sort of piece called "Les Lions de Mysore." When asked once if her tale were true, Marie Laurent is reported to have replied: "Oh, yes. The snake used to coil itself round my neck—in fact, it was my first bow." The first notice we can find of her, is at Rouen, where she played with her brother, Rene Luguet, but the date we cannot fix. It is generally understood, however, that she was not more than twelve or thirteen years of age when she made her debut. In 1843 she appeared in Paris at the Odeon, but migrated to Brussels, where she was engaged to play leading parts, and then married Pierre-Marie Quillevere, professionally known as Pierre Laurent, a popular baritone of these days, and the creator of Adolphe Adam's Si j'etais Roi. Returning to Paris Mme. Laurent was from that time onwards constantly playing at the Odeon. Ambigu, Porte-Saint-Martin, and other theatres.

It is quite impossible within brief limits to enumerate all the parts which Mme. Laurent created. She may be said to have been the last survivor of the great days of Frederic Lemaitre. When only twenty-seven Mme. Laurent experienced a terrible loss by the death of her husband, which left her alone in the world with the task of bringing up her young children yet unaccomplished. In 1850 she married again, her second husband being a promising actor named Desrieux, who, however, subsequently died insane. It was not as an actress only that Mme. Laurent was favourably known to her contemporaries. When quite young she took a keen interest in the Societe des Artistes Dramatiques founded by Baron Taylor, and made great efforts to instil the practice of thrift into her professional comrades. But it was during the Siege of Paris in 1870-71 that the Philanthropic instincts of this admiral woman fully revealed themselves. With great difficulty she succeeded in establishing a large ambulance in the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, where she and her comrades nursed the wounded with the utmost devotion during a period of four months, and earned the enthusiastic gratitude of the soldiers. Subsequently Mme. Laurent founded the Orphelinat des Arts, an excellent charitable institution for the benefit of the children of poor artists. Mme. Laurent received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1888, and in June, 1901, there was a gala representation in her honour at the Opera.

Brains are being racked at the Sorbonne these hot days—racked to satisfy the examiners for the bacca laureate. If Paris is the city of pleasure, it is also the city of hard work, and it works while the rest of the world plays. The courses of the Alliance Francaise will shortly begin, and young men and maidens from every clime (principally from England, America and Russia) will crowd into hot classrooms where learned professors discourse upon French as she should be spoken and written. Many of the women students stay at an institution known as "Amecitia," specially designed to house them at moderate terms. Cheap lodgings there are in plenty under the shadow of the schools; some indeed of an incredible cheapness. Women may board and lodge for fifty francs (£2) a month though the quality of the nourishment is, one would fear, of a very doubtful sort. Sometimes one hears of pathetic stories of student difficulties in making both ends meet. The poorest belong to Russia and they are not on the visiting list of the Embassy. Of such were two girls attending the medical course. Their united means represented only forty francs a month. They would have starved had it not been for the good offices of a surgeon who busied himself to find them remunerative work in nursing and in massage.

Of social events there are enough and to spare. The little red umbrellatents of the Ile de Puteaux shelter tea-parties every afternoon, and the electric ferry works ceaselessly until late into the cool night, long rows of carriages and automobiles wait on the river bank the pleasure of their masters. A new club for the Champs Elysees, French in its auspices, and having the house of the Baroness Hirsch for its home, is one of the items of the social newsman. The New Travellers Club awaits the world every afternoon with open door and freshly appointed suites, but if appearances do not belie, it has not yet succeeded in becoming the popular rendezvous of its expectations. Doubtless, however, when the hot weather is overpast, it will stir itself into more active life. Other social talk concerns itself with a new salon—as if we wanted another in Paris! The dominant idea is to exhibit the works of art of actors and actresses, writers and journalists, in their off moments. Mme. Bernhardt is a famous wood-carver, M. Mounet Sully wields the sculptor's chisel, and M. Rodin gives himself to sketching. However, the salon does not strike one as a luminous idea. Better keep it for the next charity bazar.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

ALLEGED BREACH OF COTTON CONTRACTS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Cour yesterday, heard the suit brought by Madevpersad Ramgopal and others against Mohunlal Harpatral, in which the plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 3,472-14-0, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 25th March 1904, costs, and further interest. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

For the plaintiffs it was stated that, by a contract in writing dated 11th February 1904, the defendant agreed to sell to them 300 bales of machine ginned Sind-Punjab fine cotton at Rs. 229-8-0 per candy, less 5 1-12 per cent. discount, deliverable in Bombay after 10th February 1904, and on or before the 25th March 1904, upon the terms and conditions more particularly described in the contract. Before the final date fixed for delivery, the plaintiffs repeatedly called upon the defendant to give delivery of the bales of cotton, but the defendant failed to do so, and the plaintiffs had sustained damages in consequence of the breach of contract, and such damages amounted to Rs. 3,472-14-0.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that he contracted to sell to the plaintiffs on the date mentioned, not 300 but 400 bales of cotton of the description mentioned in the plaint, 100 bales at Rs. 230-8 per candy and 300 bales at Rs. 229-8 per candy. For the purposes of convenience, the brokers brought two separate contracts, although the defendant said the transaction was a single transaction for 400 bales. When on the approach of the due date, the plaintiffs demanded delivery of the bales, defendant informed them that he had only 300 bales to deliver, and expressed his readiness to do so. Thereupon the contract for the 100 bales, which the defendant was unable to deliver, was closed by a cross contract of purchase by the plaintiffs at Rs. 253 per candy, which was the ruling rate of that day, the 25th March 1904; and the defendant became liable, and had paid to the plaintiffs, the difference between the contract price and the price mentioned in the settlement contract in respect of the 100 bales. With reference to the remaining 300 bales, defendant said he was always ready and willing to deliver them on the due dates, but it did not suit the plaintiffs to take delivery, and they pressed the defendant to pay the difference between the contract price and the price on the due date, which the defendant declined to do. Plaintiffs failed and neglected to take delivery of the 300 bales, and the defendant subsequently sold the bales to the Currimbhoy Mills. Defendant denied that he was guilty of any breach of contract, and said he was not liable to pay to the plaintiffs the difference or damages claimed in the suit. The defendant made the following counter-claim against the plaintiffs. On the 15th February 1904, the plaintiffs agreed with defendant to sell 400 bales new machine ginned Sind-Punjab fine cotton, 100 bales at Rs. 234 per candy, and the other 300 bales at Rs. 234-8 per candy deliverable between the 1st March and 25th April 1904. The contract was subject to all the rules and regulations of the Cotton Trade Association. As the market rate of the cotton began to rise soon after the contract, the plaintiffs put off signing the broker's note in respect of the contract on various pretexts, and eventually denied having entered into the contract, and repudiated the same. The denial and repudiation were wrongful, and the plaintiffs were liable to the defendant on the contract. Defendant was ready to take delivery of the 400 bales sold by the plaintiffs, who refused to deliver the cotton, were guilty of breach of contract, and were liable to pay to defendant Rs. 3,709-2-0, the difference between the contract prices and the price ruling in the market on the due date. Defendant prayed that the plaintiffs' claim may be dismissed with costs, and his counter-claim be decreed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with. Defendant withdrew from the case at a later stage; and the claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the Plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court yesterday, further heard the suit of Fida Ali Abdul Ali Nizami, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, claiming for a declaration that he is the absolute owner of certain pieces of land at Matunga, and that the defendant and his servants are not entitled to claim any rent for them or to impose any tenancy upon the plaintiff in respect of them. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

The plaintiff's claim was that he was the owner of certain pieces of land and buildings standing at Maharwada in Matunga. He purchased them from certain persons who had been in possession and enjoyment of them as freehold without paying any rent. On the 9th June 1899 the Collector of Bombay wrote to plaintiff, saying that the land had been occupied by him in an unauthorised manner, and informing him that an annual rental of twelve pies per square yard would be charged for the whole of the land, which would be held in terms of a strict tenancy at will. The defence was that the land in question was occupied for a great number of years by Mahars, free of assessment in consideration of the usual services which they were called upon to perform. It was further urged that the Mahars were never accepted as owners of the land, nor had they ever claimed to be owners; and they did not posses any right to convey. At the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Kirkpatrick raised the point that, under Act IV of 1876, the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. It was urged for the plaintiff that Act X of 1876 did not affect the jurisdiction of the High Court.

His Lordship in delivering his decision, held that plaintiff was not the free-holder of the land in question, which was the property of the Government occupied with its permission by the Mahars in consideration of the services performed by them. There was nothing to show that Government had ever lost or forfeited its right in the land. As to the point raised by Mr. Kirkpatrick as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit, his lordship said that, having regard to the opinion he had formed that the land in dispute was service inam land, the Court had no jurisdiction to decide on the plaintiff's claim which must be rejected with costs.

His lordship, having delivered his judgment, left the Court at 4-30 p. m.

"THE RIGHT TO EAT."

PHILANTHROPY AND "BUSINESS."

WITH the fixed idea that every person born into the world has the "right" to eat, a Roman philanthropist, Signor Sangiorgi, has determined to put theory into practice, and to establish bread manufactories, where every one, without distinction, professional beggar, tramp, deserving poor, the starving, the thief, &c., can have a piece of bread for the asking. The giving of a piece of bread does not produce beggars, he argues; in any case every one has the "right" to eat, and the rich should give it them!

He proposes to establish several immense bakeries with bread for sale at almost cost price, the gains going to pay for that which is given away. This has two advantages the working man will pay at least a penny a pound less—a considerable gain to a poor man—and the more that is made in this way the more establishments of the same kind will be opened. Signor Sangiorgi, however, would make only the cheaper kinds of bread, leaving fancy and fine breads to the regular bakers.

Of course the great opposition to the project comes from the bakers, who have raised a perfect howl that they will be ruined, that it will be taking bread out of one mouth to put it into another, and that he cannot make bread any cheaper than at present without losing, so that he will have no gains to pay for the bread he proposes to give away.

This last statement, however, is proved false by experience. At Catania and Palermo, in Sicily, bread-making has been taken over by the city, and now costs the consumer just one-third of what it did in private hands, and no one has complained of the quality. Signor Sangiorgi has the goodwill of the majority, and is likely to succeed in his philanthropy.

A DUEL WITH GLOVES.

THE "Express" correspondent tells of a novel duel which took place on July 2nd between two well-known society men in New York. They were Mr. Charles Willing, a relative of Mrs. J. J. Astor, and Mr. F. Cadwalader Dade. They had a feud of long standing, and Mr. Dade brought affairs to a climax by slapping Mr. Willing's face in the street.

A duel with gloves was promptly decided upon. Seconds were appointed, and with great secrecy a large room in Chestnut-street was secured for the encounter. It was laid down that the fight must be to a finish, under the rules of the prize ring, and five friends of each principal were to be invited to see fair play.

The combatants are both small men, but athletic, and when they faced each other there were some furious encounters. The fight was very even until the twentieth round, when Mr. Dade was counted out. His opponent was not in much better trim, and had some difficulty in holding up.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For dismissal.

1286—Little and Co—Jaithabhai Visram vs Jethibai alias Purbai widow—Matubhai J and M

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1293—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishunker Daesbunker and another—K B Mehta and P R and K—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1337—Nanu H and Co—Yacoobhai Mahomed Sajun vs Mooabhai Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co and Nanu H and Co

1264—Thakurdas and Co—Ayshabai binte Cassumbhoy and another vs the Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford B and Co and Sorabji and J

1291—Bhaishunker K and G—Jaskorebai widow vs Jechand Kapurchand and another Mulla and M

1296—Bhaishunker K and G—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Premji Daram sey and others—Nanu and H

1297—Payne and Co—Hajee Hasam Oosman and another vs Noor Mahomed Hoosein and others—Malvi H and M

1300—M B Chothia—Keshavlal Sakhidas Sangbani vs Chhagonlal Vaghjibhai and—Matubhoy J and M

1301—Tyabji D and Co—Jivraj Singjee vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Cragie L and O

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

450-01—Motilal and Co—Thakoredas Atmaram vs Varjeewandas Mancoklal—Bhaishanker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

562-03—Thakurdas and Co—Rukhmabai widow and others vs Balwantrao Bapoo and others—Ardeeer H D and Co and Maganlal J and G—Part heard

593-02—Tyabji D and—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Khusumbai widow and others—Payne and Co, Ardeeer H D and Co, Dikshit D and Sand Matubhai J and M

687-03—In person a pauper—Modi Dewarka vs Mohunlal Hanuman and another—Shamrao and M

34-02—Nanu H and Co—Heptoola Ecoofally and another vs Abdul Kayum Khereola

909-04—Kanji and P—Hardatrai Nundram and another vs Tulsidas Laxmidas and others—Maganlal J and J

930-04—Wadia G and Co—Ali Mahomed K ahimatoola vs Molbai widow and others—Matubhoy J and M

474-02—Mirza and M—Thacker Ruttonsey Kalamsey vs Bomanji Shapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

185-03—Malvi H and M—Sential Goridut and another vs Kanyalal Jainarenyan and others Tyabji D and Co

627-03—Payne and Co—Lalbai and another vs Emnabai and others—Khunderao S and L

258-99-2-01—Kanga and P—Kishoolal Joharimal vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co

584-03—Jamsetji and R—Purvotam Kalidas and others vs Runchordas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W L B Nolle

384-98—Khunderao S and L—Surajmal Chundalal and others vs Hurmunsing Kalliyansing—Fdlow G and W

188 7632-01—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jeydram—Payne and Co

510-03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sudkoji Bole vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—Payne and Co Jamsetji and R

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Testamentry Suit for consent decree.

12-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Prannath Devshanker vs Santookibai widow—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

198-01—Inperson—Jankibai widow vs Shumboo Pandoo and other

194-04—Smethan B and N—Crishnarao Pandurang vs Dakubhai Pandurang and others—Mirza and M

443-03—Khanderao S and L—Vinayak Ramchandra vs Bhicoo Gopinath Mundker and another—Chitnes M and M

515-03—Edgelow Gow—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed—Mathubhai J and M Payne and Co J P Dastur and Sorabjee and J Little and Co.

487-00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bamonjee Shapoorjee Chothia—Pestomjee R and E.

508-03—Malvi H and M—Ramchandra Gonekhram and another vs Haribux Bilasrai and others—Darhtary and F.

653-03—K B Mehta—Saprabai vs Jacob Ezekiel.

557-03—Payne and Co—Krishnaoo Bapujee Hajib vs Hanchand Manockchand and others—Edgelow G and W.

785-07—Mulla M—Ramjee Valoo vs Valabhdas—Pranjee and others—Thakerdas and Co.

454-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Lookmanjee Mahomedelli Gangruwalla—Bicknell M and M M B Chotbia Testamentary Suits for—D D Romer—Ladhabai widow vs Ratansey Karamsey and others—Payne and Co.

8-01—R P Mehta—Mulla Essoofally Adamjee vs Ambobai widow—Ardeshir H D and Co.

27-02—Hiralal and P—Ramchandra Shivram Jayaker vs Ramabai wife of Pandurnath Ramjee—Mulla and M.

9-01—S B—Mehta Bomonjee Eustomjee Mullaferze vs Pachoobai Jehangir Takbai and others—Nanu R O C.

35-03—Smethum B and N—Bai Manakbai widow vs Ramjee Lalchand—Kanga and P.

11-04—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Keserbai widow and others vs Dwarkadas Jekisendas and others—Motilal and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 29, 1904.

1 There will be a Drill on the Sands this (Friday) morning the 29th instant, for all Members at 7 a. m. Dress Plain clothes.

2 The Range at Colaba is not available on Saturday. (Under repairs).

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 29.

The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Sub Division No. 2 Company.—No. 925 Gr. E. G. Pedder.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VINDOBONA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, to-day from the Victoria Dock. Berth No 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No 7 on the 29th instant at 9-15 a. m. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 6 a m sharp to-day:—Mr Fuchino, Mr and Mrs Campbell and Child, Mr Herman Gulden, Mr Marsilli Mr A Segre, Mr C Samuel and Captain L Soich.

ANOTHER naval novelty. The Admiralty have decided upon having a motor torpedo-boat built. The vessel will be 130ft. long, and carry on her deck a tube that can be trained all round. It is proposed that the motors should be placed below the water line, and covered with a protective deck. One advantage the motor-boat possesses over the steam-propelled one is that it has no funnel and makes no smoke. This renders it more difficult of detection at night time and, of course, more effective for use in an attack made under cover of darkness.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

WHILE Roman galleys are being salvaged in an Italian lake, another equally interesting vessel is being fished for in the waters of Havre. In 1759, during and an attack on that city be the fleets of Holland and England, a small English ship was sunk by the fire of the French forts. This vessel has now come to light again, if that is the correct expression, in the ecurse of dredging operations. It is said to be in a remarkably good state of preservation, owing chiefly to the fact that it had sunk some 15ft. into the sand. Two ancient mortars have already been brought to the surface, of which one was found to be loaded, while a conger eel had taken up his abode in the other. Two flint-lock muskets which have also been brought to the surface were both loaded.

In Petrarch's "Death House" at Arqua, near Padua, which is shortly to be the centre of the celebrations in honour of his birthday, is at least one relic of the poet of great domestic interest. It is the skeleton of his cat, which is still preserved in the room in which he died, and which is honoured in a Latin inscription to the following effect:—"The Tuscan poet burned with a double flame; I was his first great love, Laura his second. Why do you laugh? If by her heavenly beauty she was made worthy of so excellent a lover, so was I by my fidelity. If she provided his poetic genius with inspiration, it was mine to ensure that his sacred pages did not make a meal for the ferocious mouse. As long as I lived I drove the greedy mice back from the threshold, so that they could not destroy the fruitful writings. And now that I am dead I still inspire them with terror, and in my lifeless body still dwells my ancient fidelity."

The municipality of Dunkirk is to be congratulated on an excellent scheme which is being put into execution during the present month, that of the invitation of chosen parties of the "Midinettes" of Paris to be its guests during two-day trips to the seaside. It is notable, by the way, that although the "midinette" became temporarily world-famous by reason of her pedestrian prowess, some time back, there are a good many people, on this side of the Channel at least, who have only a hazy notion of the meaning and origin of the word. It was, as a matter of fact, invented by a writter in the "Petite Republique" of Paris. It may be translated as the little women of midday," and refers, of course, to the dressmakers' assistants and other working girls of the kind who are a conspicuous feature of the streets of Paris when the luncheon-hour arrives.

We know that all good Americans go to Paris when they die, and with some it is an article of faith that the shades of blameless commercial travellers go down to Sheffield. Be this as it may, the bodies of certain German subjects can find a resting place only on French soil. So, at least, says a French writer. It happens in this way. Before the war of 1870 the two Alsatian villages of Ajoncourt and Arraye formed one parish, which the church, and of course the churchyard, situate, in the last-named village. When the new boundary line was made it was drawn between these two places, and Ajoncourt became German, whilst Arraye remained French. Although the third of a century has elapsed since the division took place, the people of Ajoncourt have never been able to build themselves a church, and their spiritual needs are attended to by the cure of Arraye. When the villagers die they have to be buried in the churchyard of Arraye, which is on French soil. It is said that the German Government are contemplating the building of a church, the endowment of a clergyman, and the laying out of a cemetery in Ajoncourt, so that the natives may remain Germans till the sound of the last trumpet.

One of the most remarkable productions ever issued from a Government press is about to appear from the United States Printing Office. It is the "Jefferson Bible," and consists of extracts from Holey Writ which were chosen by the famous Thomas Jafferson. In his honour Congress decided that the work should be produced in facsimile, and that it should be disturbed as a Government paper. The original is in the National Museum in Washington, and it comprises various selections from the Bible, those which refer to miraculous events being carefully excluded. By the photo-lithographic process it is to be produced, and it is to be disturbed gratis amongst the members of the Senate, while some 6,000 copies are to be reserved for those members of Congress who may care to have one or more. Afterwards the general public are to be included in the distribution though it is not stated by what the recipients are to be chosen from the many application.

A famous—perhaps one ought to say the most famous—institution of every American college is its characteristic whoop or yell. It seems, indeed, that not only is its attainment indispensable to every collegian, but also that it is one of his (or her most various, not to say dangerous, studies. As witness an incident recorded from Macon, in Georgia. "College boys and girls will read with peculiar interest of the effect the college yell has had upon the vocal cords of Miss Pearl Turner, of this city. She is one of the students of Wesleyan Female College. The girls there tried recently to show which of the five classes could make the greatest amount of noise. It has not been an uncommon occurrence for some to go home at night so hoarse that they could hardly speak above a whisper. But usually the hoarseness and sore throat pass after a few hours. Miss Turner became very hoarse and did not get better. She went to a specialist, and he told her that one of the vocal cords was paralysed." Let us hope, for the sake of the rest of America, that college boys and girls will not only read with peculiar interest but will also mark, learn, and inwardly digest the moral.

The famous long arm of coincidence stretched itself out to good purpose at the police station of Lilas, near Paris, a few days ago. A small boy had mysteriously disappeared, and his mother after hunting high and low for him, as a last resource went to the police station to beg that detectives might be put upon his track. The good lady was filled with tragic forebodings as to her boy's probable fate, and not all the kindly consolation offered by the inspector on duty availed to stop her tears. No, no, she wailed, My little Felix must be dead, and in heaven. Otherwise nothing would have kept him from my arms. At that moment there arose a craking of glass over their heads the glass roof of the room opened and a small boy fell through a lighting with great force upon the inspector who was hurled to the ground. At once the mother flew to the small boy and clasped him in her arms. "My own blessed Felix!" she cried. "Heaven has restored him to me." What the inspector said was not told. Felix, who was slightly cut by the broken glass, but otherwise uninjured, then explained that he had gone sparrow-hunting with two other boys. During their wandering along the roofs of Lilas they had come to that of the police station, where in some way they had found themselves in such a position that for many hours they were unable to escape. Finally Felix in desperation, had set out, had come upon the glass roof, and had fallen through it—upon the inspector.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

WORK—unrelaxed and unceasing work—may be said to have been the keynote of the life of the great partiarch painter who passed from amongst us a few days since. Until a couple of years ago it was his custom to rise at the early hour of four in the morning, so that by noon he had, as he put it, "done his eight hours." One of the greatest English artists of his time, he was also as perfect an example of saneness and regularity in the ordering of life as could be found, says "M. A. P." And the gospel of plain living and high thinking which he practised before fruits of vitality and health which made him to the end the marvel of all who knew him. When over eighty years of age, he retained the same firm hand of his youth, the same keen, masterful touch, and alert, sensitive perception.

Unlike many other great men, Mr. Watts in personal appearance never disappointed those who look for beauty in the creators of beauty; his steadfast, brown eyes, strong beautifully modelled features, and small pointed beard strangely resembled the pictures of Titian. He was usually dressed in loose, grey clothes, and wore a black velvet skull cap. Mr. Watts was offered, and refused a baronetcy and the Presidency of the Royal Academy. During the lifetime of Lord Leighton not a day passed, when they were both in London, without a meeting between the two; and the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones was another of his best and truest friends. Among all such intimates he was known as "The Signor."

A lover of the country, Mr. Watts spent nearly the whole year at his cottage in Surrey, and rarely visited his London residence—Little Holland House Melbury Road, Kensington—where the picture gallery was generously opened by him to the public every Saturday and Sunday afternoon. Many of the artist's most famous works are to be seen there and among them the first picture which he exhibited, over sixty years ago—and thereby hangs a table. This first picture, a wonderfully painted dead heron, with outspread wings, had disappeared for many years, and even the artist himself had entirely forgotten the subject of it. One day, however, Mrs Watts received a letter from a pawnbroker in the North of England, saying he had a picture in his possession, with a signature that might be "G. F. Watts" in one corner. She ordered it to be sent to London, and directly Mr. Watts saw it, he exclaimed: 'Why, that is my first Academy picture!"

It may be of interest to the artistic among my readers to learn that Mr. Watts constantly exposed his canvases to the full rays of the sun, to let the light burn into the wet paint and dry with it. He believes there need be no fear of fading after a process that so severely tests the colours. Mr. Watts' method, according to one who knew him well, was individual. He used no maul-stick, his brushes were of a great size and hardness, and he had always been more fond of stippling than of delicate brush work, often pounding the colour into his canvas to ensure permanence. He rarely worked directly from the living model, but modelled fragmentary studies in wax and clay for the particular parts of the figure required in his picture.

In place of a palette he used a white slab, fixed to a modelling bench to catch the full strength of the light, and he found no inconvenience, but many advantages, in walking to it from his easel for each brushful of colour. This recalls to mind Lord Palmerston's famous expedient for coercing himself into a little steady daily exercise at the Foreign Office by having his inkstand placed upon a table several paces away from the desk at which he worked, so that he had to walk five or six yards counting both journeys for each deep of ink. He also attributed his maintenance of sturdy health and jaunty manner under the trying conditions of office routine to this simple practice, as also to his habit of doing his work standing. Mr. Watts more than once said, in reference to his principal works, that one of his great aims was to take the terror away from death. Looking over his life, one may hope fully assume that death held few terrors for him.

Mrs. Maxwell, known to the public as M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret" and sixty other novels, spends the summer months at Richmond. Lichfield House is one of those moderate-sized Georgian houses standing on the high road, with walled garden behind, which were once characteristic of the suburbs, but which have nearly all disappeared before the assaults of the speculative builder. Here Mrs. Maxwell is fond of entertaining those of her innumerable friends who care to turn their backs on the galeties of the season, and can find time to lunch in the Royal Suburb, as Richmond still proudly calls itself, although nearly all its princely residents have passed away.

Most of the writers of the day find their way to Lichfeld House at one time or another, and all young writers are sure of a warm welcome from its kindly hostess, who delights in the society of her fellow scribes, and who, as well as being an immense reader is a most sympathetic critic. Mrs. Maxwell's home, her method of work, her horses and her dogs have often been described in the Press, but she herself has never yet been interviewed; indeed, the interviewer is the only literary person who is not a welcome guest.

Mrs. Maxwell has three sons and all of them are scribblers. Gerald Maxwell, who is the editor of "The Court Journal," writes plays, stories, and dialogues. Edward Maxwell who is at the Bar and already known as a promising junior, writes essays and reviews on legal and social subjects. William Maxwell, who has just written, 'The Ragged Messenger, has done a lot of journalistic work off and on. It was as a contributor to the "World" that he was discovered by Mr. Grant Richards, who was attracted by a series of articles in that journal. With unusual courage this enterprising publisher backed his opinion by writing to offer to publish any and all books Mr. Maxwell cared to write. Fabulous Fancies appeared last autumn, and with 'The Ragged Messenger Mr. Richards is sanguine of attaining the success which all unknown authors will cordially agree he richly deserves.

Robert Barr, besides being a novelist and magazine proprietor, is also a cigarette factory. He rolls the tobacco laden spill with the deftness and proficiency of a seventeen year old female factory hand. He has many pockets in his clothing. From one he takes the weed, from another the rice paper, from another a patent roller. That done, he takes loose matches from another and places what may be left of them in still another. Nor is the stub of the cigarette wasted. It is not thrown away. It is carefully and fondly treasured. It is placed in another pocket—a zinc or copper lined one, it is said. What Barr finally does with these has never yet been discovered, but there might be a fortune in the Big Barr Wax Vesta and Cigarette End Prospecting and Developing Company, Limited.

A few years ago (writes a lady reader) I was travelling up to London from Cambridge, and arrived at the station just before the departure of the train. In the carriage which I entered were seated two gentlemen who seemed to be engaged in a heated argument, the subject being the respective merits of English and American railways. Finally one of the disputants, a tall well-built man, with a flowing dark beard just beginning to show streaks of grey, turned to his companion with an air of triumph. 'In spite of what you say, the privacy of these English carriages is a disadvantage. Here's a case in point. Look at this lady here. Suppose you and I were a pair of ruffians, it would be the easiest thing in the world to foully and murder her, in an American train this would be impossible." Then he turned to me and said with an inimitable grace—'Pardon me for even supposing you to be the victim of such a tragedy, but do you not agree with me?" Shortly after this I happened to notice their was an "Engaged' label on the window, which I had not noticed in my hurry. Out of curiosity I looked at the name. It was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Then I remembered why the face had seemed familiar. I apologised for my instruction fearing I might have interrupted a discussion of State affairs. But Sir Michael's reply was to thank me for providing a means of proving his argument.

The custom at Glamis Castle of ladies wearing veils at church, as described in "M. A. P." is (writes a correspondent) universal throughout the Catholic Church. In the great Catholic country-houses in this country to nearly all of which a private chapel is attached, it is invariably the custom for women to wear veils on their heads at Divine service. The caps worn by female servants are regarded as sufficient covering; but the wife of one Catholic peer provides all her hand-maidens with black veils, so that the chapel during service time appears to be tenanted by a community of nuns. The late Lord Strathmore, who was an advanced High Churchman, adopted from Rome the practice of which your contributor speaks.

Steinway Hall, near Portman Square, seems dedicated to the amateur, or the professional beginner, so numerous are the minor concerts given here. On Wednesday last Mme. Recoscheurtz Wilson at her pupils concert showed what the results of careful and artistic training may be when presented by young artistes of good musical temperament. The success attained by Mr. Hugh Peyton and the new baritone, Mr. Roy Collier, indicate a promising future. Miss Mabel Monteith was delightful in her Chopin selections on the pianoforte.

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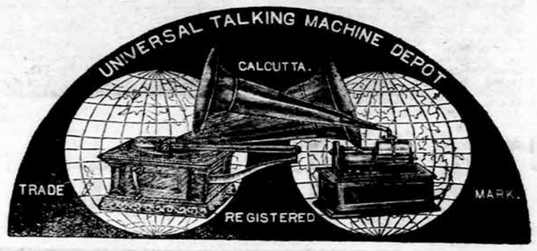

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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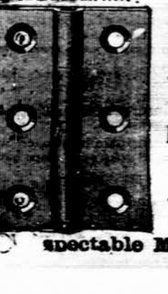

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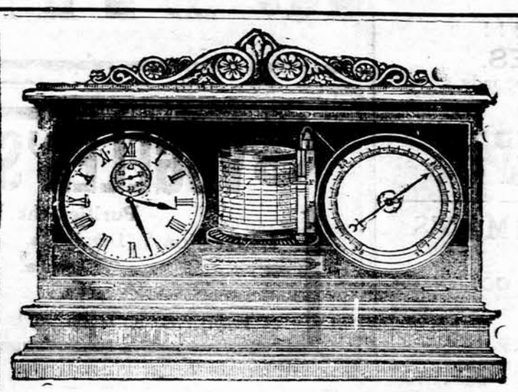

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